The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,539—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1889.

FEBRUARY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE IMPERIAL ASIATIC BANK

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12	7 0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	17	7 0
22	12 0		32	12 0
25	13 8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	35	13 8
28	15 0		38	15 0
34	18 0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34	18 0
38	20 0		38	20 0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th Feb.
BL	BENGAL	4499	800	W. Harratt	22nd ,,
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL	SHANNON	4139	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	55 0	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14thFeb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	2-th ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creary	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 190 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar.1889
MANILA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	500	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	15th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 15th March, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

FIRST CLASS Accommodation to England in a Steamer sailing the 11th instant, at Reduced Fares. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NEW PATENT

OPAQUE GLASS MEASURES

FOR DOMESTIC, DISPENSERS' AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' USE.

THE advantage of these Measures over those of Plain Glass consists in their being made of Pure White Enamel Tubing, with the Divisions and Figures Fired on in indelible black. They can therefore be read with the greatest ease in any light.

Domestic Measures Rs. 1-4 to 2.
Medical Measures Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 3-8.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th February, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m., on 18th February, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 18th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th February, 1889. Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP & RAILWAY COMPANIES.

FULL information as to this route from Hongkong to Canada, America, and Europe, may be obtained from the Undersigned who have been appointed Sub-Agents in Bombay, and will quote rates for Passage and Freight.

EWART LATHAM, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUMILIO PINE TREE SOAP.

THIS Soap will be found most refreshing and agreeable.

Per box, 12 As.; per dozen boxes, Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1 per box of 100		Rs. 3-8
,, ,,	No. 2 ,,	,,	,, 3-4
,, ,,	No. 3 ,,	,,	,, 3-0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA ...1 lb. pkt.	0	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	2	0
KOUSANIE PEKOE .....2 lb. pkt.	3	0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE.....1 lb. pkt.	1	10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON .....1 lb. pkt.	1	10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....2 lb. pkt.	2	12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....5 lb. cat.	6	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	2	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....5 lb. cat.	6	12

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

COLEMAN'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT AND MALT WINE

IS suitable for the Robust in health as well as the Invalid. An immediate Benefit is experienced after taking it. It is nutritious, stimulating, flesh-forming, and health-restoring.

Per doz., Rs.27. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

AGENTS : KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND Co.'s

FLUID EXTRACT OF

POMEGRANATE ROOT BARK.

(Prepared in Vacuo)

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR TAPEWORM.

[UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.]

I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of your Fluid Extract of Pomegranate Root Bark as a cure for Tapeworm. My child had been afflicted with Tapeworm for years. Over a dozen medical men at various times had tried all the known or supposed specifics, all of which only proved of temporary benefit. In despair your preparation was used last year, and at once succeeded! I have waited 15 months in vain for a recurrence of the symptoms, and can now safely say that a cure has been permanently effected. I think it but fair to write and inform you of this, and to thank you for your priceless gift, and to authorize you to make any use you please of this as a Testimonial.

(Sd.) R. F. ANGELO, Colonel,
Retired List, Bengal Army.

Dinglefields, Kumaon, N.-W. P., Sept. 17, 1888.

It will be satisfactory for you to learn that the Fluid Extract of Pomegranate I obtained from you for my little daughter several months ago have worked an effectual cure—as she had, off and on, been four years under treatment for Worms both in hospital and out, without obtaining more than temporary relief. The cure which has now been effected is one which gives me cause for thankfulness.

(Sd.) JNO. GRIFFITHS.

Calcutta, 16th September, 1888.

Per Phial, with Directions, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Rates, Terms, and Conditions of the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY OFFERED	Funds in Hand	£1,407,678
	Subscribed Capital	1,620,315
		£3,027,993

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary

HOSIERY.

TREACHER & Co. solicit an inspection of the following Articles :—

COTTON ½ HOSE—			
Plain Brown	from Rs.	5-8 to 13-8	doz.
Plain White	,,	,, 13-8 to 14-8	,,
Fancy Striped	,,	,, 13-8 to 22-8	,,
Fancy Mixed	,,	,, 13-8 to 18-0	,,
Plain Fancy Colours	,,	,, 12-8 to 27-0	,,
Navy Blue, Cotton Embroidered	,,	,, 27-0 to 30-0	,,
Black, Cotton Embroidered	,,	,, 32-0 to 36-0	,,
LISLE THREAD ½ HOSE—			
Plain White	,,	,, 15-0 to 18-0	,,
Fancy Coloured	,,	,, 20-0 to 25-0	,,
Fancy Striped	,,	,, 18-0 to 27-0	,,
BEST QUALITY, PURE SILK ½ HOSE—			
Black Embroidered Colours	per pair Rs.	8-0	
Fancy Coloured Embroidered Self.	,, ,,	8-0	
THIN MERINO ½ HOSE—			
Plain Self Drabs	from Rs.	18-0 to 23-0	doz.
Drab Fancy Stripes	,, ,,	16-8 to 38-0	,,
CASHMERE ½ HOSE—			
All Shades	,, ,,	16-8 to 20-0	,,
HANDKNITTED ½ HOSE—			
Heather Mixtures	,, ,,	16-0 to 18-0	doz.

HANDKNITTED HOSE—			
Fancy Mixed and Navy Blue	from Rs.	42-0 to 60-0	doz.
INDIA GAUZE, ½ Sleeves	from Rs.	18-8 to 22-0	doz.
Fine Gauze, ½ Sleeves	,, ,,	23-0 to 32-0	,,
Elastic Gauze, ½ Sleeves	,, ,,	40-0 to 50-0	,,
Superfine Gauze, ½ Sleeves	,, ,,	54-0 to 75-0	,,
Silk and Wool Gauze, ½ Sleeves	,, ,,	85-0 to 105	,,
Stout White Merino, Long Sleeves	,, ,,	58-0 to 72-0	,,
Stout Shetland Lambswool, Long Sleeves	,, ,,	66-0 to 80-0	,,

BANIANS.

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

India Gauze Drawers, short	Rs.	3-0 to 40-0	doz.
Elastic Gauze Drawers	,,	50-0 to 66-0	,,
Elastic Gauze Pants, long	,,	50-0 to 66-0	,,
Stout White Merino Pants, long	,,	76-0 to 96-0	,,
Stout Shetland Lambswool Pants, long	,,	76-0 to 96-0	,,
Striped or Plain Coloured Bathing Drawers	,,	1-8 to 2-0	p.pair

White Kid Gloves.
Dogskin Gloves.
Knitted Gloves.
Ties and Scarves.
Turkish Towels.
Dressing Gowns.
Cholera Belts.

White Evening Ties.
Black do.
Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
Striped Silk Gymkhana Squares.
Cash's Towels.
Braces of all descriptions.
Travelling Rugs and Mauds.

RAIN AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

&c., &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs.	27	0
In Aluminium Frames	,,	7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	,,	6	0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.			
Gold Frame and Handle	,,	125	0
Silver Gilt do.	,,	40 & 50	
Shell do.	,,	20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	,,	3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	,,	1	8

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs.	26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	,,	10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,,	8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	,,	8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	,,	3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	,,	2	0
Horse Shoe Spectacles	,,	5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides	,,	5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	,,	4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	,,	5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	,, 22	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

OUR SPECIALITE

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING

GUARANTEED UNDYED NATURAL WOOL.

THIS superior make of underwear is strongly recommended by the medical profession. BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, much superior to cheap Continental goods of a similar description, all Socks made DOUBLE HEELS and TOES, PANTS DOUBLE Seats.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR IMMEDIATE CASH OR V. P. POST.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	26
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in.	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in.	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.	500

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

RATANJI MERWANJI CHEESGUR & CO.

SHIP-CHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

SUPPLIERS OF PUBLIC-WORKS, MUNICIPALITIES & RAILWAY REQUISITES.

DEALERS IN

COTTON MILLS, GINS, AND PRESS STORES, &c., &c.

SOLE SUB-AGENTS for ANTI-OXIDE and ANTI-FOULING Composition of Latest Improvement, which has been so largely used both in EUROPE and COLONIES for Painting Ships' bottoms.

All up-country orders shall have our best and prompt attention.

RATANJEE MERWANJEE CHEESGUR & CO.,
219,221 ABDOOL RAHAMON STREET.

COD LIVER OIL

Genuine pure and wholesome, of pale colour and almost tasteless.
Strongly recommended in place of EMULSIONS, except in certain cases.
Per pint bottle, Rs. 1-4.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or references for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-MORROW IS VALENTINE'S DAY
WHEN THE
GRAND BAZAAR AND FANCY FAIR
AT THE
TOWN HALL,
will be opened at 4 p.m.
BY
HER EXCELLENCY LADY REAY, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
and remain open till 10 p.m.
MUSICAL PROGRAMME.
(PIANO KINDLY LENT BY MARCKS & Co., LD.)
4 to 7-30 p.m.—Selections of Music by Band of 2nd Gloster Regiment.
5 to 7 p.m.—Vocal and Instrumental Music, Recitations, &c.—Mrs. Adams, Miss Flower, Mrs. Walker, and Herr C. Barthmann.
8 to 10 p.m.—Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Preston, Mrs Uloth, Mr. Marsland, Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. Thelenburg.

The following Ladies will preside over the fancy and useful Flower and Art Stalls :—The Misses Bapty, Mrs. Butler, Miss K. R. Cama, Miss Clement, Mrs. Clutterbuck, Mrs. Craster, Mrs. Davey, Mrs. Forgan, Mrs. Geyer, Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Hoar, Miss Hunter, Mrs. Kingsmill, Miss Effey Langley, Mrs. Manockjee, Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. McIlwraith, Mrs. Parson, Mrs. Pell, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Preston, Miss Preston, Mrs. Redmayne, The Misses Richardson, Mrs. Siane, Mrs. Stanley, Dr. Kate Stewart, Dr. Annie Walke, and Mrs. Wilson.

Fishing Pond, Art Exhibition, Magic Lantern, Galvanic Battery, &c., &c., Weighing Machine, Spirometer and Dynamometer, kindly lent by Messrs. KEMP & Co. Ld.

REFRESHMENTS : VIENNA CONFECTIONERY Co.
Admission : Season Ticket (available for three days) Rs. 1; Second Day, Ans. 8; Third Day Ans. 4. Children Half Price, First and Second Days.

TICKETS MAY BE OBTAINED OF
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.; Geyer & Co., Ld.; and Marcks & Co., Ld., and at the Doors.
(SPECIAL TRAMS WILL RUN.)
N. B.—No extra charge for MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE ENGLISH OPERA AND COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
At 9 p.m. precisely
DERRICK'S FARCICAL 3 ACT COMEDY,
"CONFUSION."

Messrs. George Anderson, Arthur Fawcett, C. Smith, Charles Sinclair, A. Rogers and J. Devon, Mesdames Emma Markham, Minnie Hinson, Alice Somerville and Mrs. George Norville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes to hold 4..... Rs. 12 | Pit ..... Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls ..... „ 3 | Back Seats ..... „ 1
Military in Uniform half price to Pit and Back Seats.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m., Overture at 9 p.m.

THURSDAY,
SECOND PERFORMANCE OF
THE "YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."
A Splendid Orchestra in attendance.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA & MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander ALEXANDER will leave BOMBAY for GENOA & MARSEILLES, on or about 5th March. This steamer has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are on the upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (Overland from Genoa or Marseilles) and will be landed with their luggage at the Customs at Genoa or Marseilles free of charge.

For Rates of Passage, Cabin, Plan, &c.. apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th Feb,

COOK'S
POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

THE s. s. "GODAVARI" will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, 16th inst., at 3-30 p.m., for a Moonlight Cruise round the Harbour. See Handbills.

Band and Refreshments on Board.
Tickets, ONE RUPEE, from
THOMAS COOK & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Hart's Annual Army List, for 1889	13	4
Spring Days ; by George Moore	2	4
Chaucer Birthday Book ; by Harriet Waechter.	6	12
Snake in the Grass ; by Saye Grace	1	4
Nine Men's Morrice ; by W. H. Pollock	3	12
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Bible in the Pacific ; by Rev. A. W. Murray	3	12
Folk-Lore of Plants ; by T. F. Thiselton Dyer	3	12
Ulli, the Story of a Neglected Girl ; by A. B. D. Rost	3	4
Red Court Farm ; by Mrs. Henry Wood	2	4
Heroes of the Early Church ; by Rev. R. Newton	1	0
Hindu Philosophy, the Bhagwad Gita, or the Sacred Lay, a Sanskrit Philosophical Poem ; by J. Davies	5	8
Water-Analysis, a Practical Treatise on the Examination of Potable Water ; by Wanklyn and Chapman	3	
Story of an African Farm ; by Ralph Iron	0	10
Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols	3	4
Macaulay's Life and Letters	1	10
Macaulay's Essays and Lays of Ancient Rome	1	10
Macaulay's Miscellaneous Writings and Speeches	1	10
King and Viking ; by P. G. Smyth	1	4
John Ingram ; by J. Leahcimrac	0	10
Todd's Olive Plants	0	6
Madras Army List (Quarterly)	4	0
Bombay Army List for February	1	0
Alphabetical Catalogue of the Contents of the Bombay Secretariat Records (1630-1780) ; by G. W. Forrest	2	6
Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth ; by Count L. N. Tolstoi	1	4
Idiot ; by F. Dostoieffsky	1	10
Garden of Tares ; by Hill and Hopkins	2	4
Will ; by Georges Shurt	2	4
Modern Zoroastrian ; by Samuel Laing	1	10
Modern Science and Modern Thought ; by Samuel Laing	1	10
Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annual, for 1889	0	10
Trials of Jetta Malanbret ; by V. Cherberliez	1	4
Meadowsweet Comedy ; by T. A. Pinkerton	1	4
My Husband and I ; by Count L. N. Tolstoi	1	4
Wilson's Anatomists' Vade Mecum, a System of Human Anatomy ; by Buchanan and Clark	11	4

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAJEE SULLEMAN ELLIAS has contracted to purchase from RUNGILDAS BHOOKHUNDAS, the undermentioned properties. All persons or person having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, in Fort, Albert Building, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or claims if there be any.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being in Bholwada, near the Bandora Station in Bandora in the sub-district of Salsette, in the District of Tannah, assessed by the Bandora Municipality under No. 12,admeasuring 250 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north and west by a public passage, on or towards the east partly by the property hereinafter described, and partly by a public road and on or towards the south by a public road leading from the station to the tant and formerly and now in the occupation of the said Rungildas Bhookhundas and his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being in Bholwada near the Bandora Station in the sub-district of Salsette in the district of Tannah assessed by the Bandora Municipality under No. 11 containing by admeasurement 160-8-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the south partly by the property of Murray Bai and partly by a public passage on or towards the east by a public passage and on or towards the west by the property hereinbefore described and now in the occupation of Rungildas Bhookhundas and his tenants.—Dated this 12th day of February 1889.

JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER, DINSHA & KANGA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICA ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY,
T. R. H. The DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT
AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF and LADY ROBERTS,
The Celebrated Court Comedy of
"DANDY DICK"
will be played
AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE,
ON THE 19th and 20th FEBRUARY,
IN AID OF
LADY ROBERTS' FUND FOR HOMES FOR NURSING SISTERS IN THE HILLS.

Characters by Messrs. F. J. Edwards, A. R. Froom, W. T. Buck, J. H. Twiss, Capt. Hodgkinson, Major Vibart, Miss Van Overbeke, and Mesdames Lloyd, Wilkin, and Hay.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Boxes .....Rs. 12 and 18.
Orchestra Stalls... ..... Rs. 4.
Dress Circles .....Rs. 4, 3 and 2.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WHERE are you going To-morrow? To the FANCY BAZAAR at the TOWN HALL. So am I, so let us go together.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps ; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

LOST.—A White French PUDDLE, the hair cut like a Lion's. Finder will be Rewarded.—R. BADEIT, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

FOUND.—Two SHIKARI DOGS, owner can have them restored by proving himself the owner, and paying all expenses of same. Apply to "T. H.S.," Jeejeebhai Jehangeer & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

TO LET.—Large and Well-furnished Bungalow, Cragie Burn, Matheran, for the Hot Season 1889.—Apply to "DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co."

ESSENCE of CHILLY for Table and Kitchen, used by Clubs, Messes and Hotels, sold at the BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

CHIMNEYS, Wicks and Globes in every variety can be had at the Lamp Warehouse.—R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

SIR SAM BROWN BELTS for Officers, Best English Bridle Leather and Gilt Mountings. Rs. 30, including Scabbard.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

IF you want to secure all you want to buy, say even a Single Article at Wholesale Price, go to SHROFF BROTHERS, acknowledged Cheapest House, India.

FOR SALE.—VICTORIA, nearly new, and brown Australian Mare, under 6, with harness, and stable gearing. Price Rs. 750. Apply to J. F. WALKER, 23, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

FROM and after May 18, a WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the best situation on Malabar Hill, TO BE LET, furnished for any period from six to eighteen months. For particulars apply to Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WANTED.—Immediately for one of the district Mills a thoroughly Experienced and Efficient WEAVING MASTER, no others need apply to "T. H. S.," JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, by a Young German, speaking and corresponding English and French. Above has the qualification for serving the Horse Apparat.—Apply to "101," care of this paper.

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT MASTER able to teach the Highest School Standards. Experienced Teacher preferred. Applications on or before 16th inst. to the PRINCIPAL, Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

TWO LADIES (Sisters) seek an engagement, either together or separately, in an English or Parsee Family to teach Young Children. Highest references given. Address : Miss MANNING, Post Office, Hyderabad, Deccan.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

TO LET from 1st March.—Comfortable Suite of 7 Rooms with Cookroom, Stabling and Servants' Quarters. Rs. 75. Apply at KHUSROO LODGE, Nesbit Road.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, facing the Sea, and very airy, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.—Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

G. H. MUMM'S celebrated Extra DRY CHAMPAGNE. Quarts, Rs. 45 per case of 1 dozen. Pints Rs. 48 per case of 2 dozen.—Agents, Messrs. The Bombay Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

"THE SHIKARI" FITTED TIFFIN Basket complete, for one person, Rs. 22 ; for two, Rs. 40. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLE FOR SALE, 7 shots, sighted to 400 yards, good as new. Rs. 70. Apply to "J.," care of *Gazette* office.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL Co., Ld. —FOR SALE, six Lap Machines and eighteen Looms. Can be seen working at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY and Neatly Prepared from the Best and Purest of Drugs, at Moderate Charges.—WRIGHT and Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

VALENTINES and BIRTHDAY CARDS, Sunshades and Umbrellas, Ladies' Hand Bags and Companion, Flower Baskets and Fancy Goods, &c.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadow Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Acting ENGINEER is PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for a further Supply of 200 (more or less) Black Kyee or Calicut Teak piles, 10 to 12 feet long, and 10 inches diameter.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. W. SQUIRE,
Acting Engineer.
Elphinstone Circle, 11th February, 1889.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

TENDERS for Supply of PROVISIONS CLOTHING MATERIALS, &c. for the Year 1889-90 for Bombay Education Society's Byculla Schools, will be received up to 15th February.

Full Information, Forms of Tender and Schedules can be obtained on application at the SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Byculla Schools.

BOMBAY RACES, 1889.

AT the forthcoming Races the following rates will be CHARGED for TICKETS OF ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURES, viz. :—

To Subscribers of Rs. 25 a free Ticket, to admit one Lady and one Gentleman.
Additional Tickets to Subscribers Rs. 5 per day.
Carriage enclosures do. Rs. 5 per day.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Grand Stand Ring and Paddock Rs. 30 for the Season.
Day Ticket, Rs. 7 per day.
Carriage Enclosure, Rs. 7 per day.
Early application for tickets to be made by Subscribers to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla. No Tickets will be issued after the 28th February, excepting day Tickets.

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE

Gentlemen who are desirous of subscribing to the races and who have not had the opportunity of seeing subscription lists in Circulation, will kindly send their names with their Subscription to the Office W. I. T. Club, 32, Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.
5th February, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 1,100 tons of Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber, under four separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications, and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber," delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later then 1 p.m. (Gunfire) WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,0 0 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Store'keeper's Office, Parel, 1st Feb. 1889.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

Finest "Cavites."
Nos. 1 and 2.
Selected by my Special Representative at Manilla.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

PONDICHERRY "INDIANAS."

The Indian Havannah *par excellence*,
Rs. 3 per Box of 100.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

MOULMEIN CHEROOTS.

"MOUNG LOOS."
Rs. 2-8 per Box of 100.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

MY LATEST WEED.

THE "KAISER."
Rs. 5 per Box of 50.
"The Finest Cigar in the World for the Price."

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEUBERG'S

"Golden Block" Mixture.
Smoked everywhere throughout India.
Rs. 3-4 per 11b. tin, Re. 1-12 per 1lb. tin.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

"EIGHTEEN EIGHTY-EIGHT"

MIXTURE.
NEUBERG'S "1888" SMOKING MIXTURE,
A rare Combination of the Fragrant Weed.
Pipe Smokers, please Note.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

OLD JUDGE.

SMOKING TOBACCO,
FIRST SHIPMENT, just opened out.
"Seldom equalled. Never excelled."

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE, TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS ; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase-money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

A CARD.—We have always in stock a large collection of INDIAN GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, CASHMERE SHAWLS, PERSIAN CARPETS, INDIAN DHURIES and FOOLKARIES and other Indian Stuffs.

PRICES MODERATE.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
ADDRESS : RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.
Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF THE COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY, MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTIONS.

THE said ELECTION being a "Contested Election," I hereby publish, as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the Names of all the Persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and Descriptions, and the Names of the Persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as Proposers and Seconders :—

No.	Names of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1	Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote	84, Malabar Hill	Merchant and J. P.	Mr. M. R. Wyer	Mr. G. Cotton.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Mancherji Naoroji Banaji	Mr. Karsandas Valabhdas.
2	Mr. Behramji Nasarwanji Servai	Mazagon Rd.	Retired Merchant.	Mr. G. Cotton	Mr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman.
3	Mr. Thomas Blaney	Grant Road	Corner of Bombay	Mr. Reginald Gilbert	Mr. Sidney Smith, M.D.
4	Mr. Phillip C. DeSouza	Kamathipura Govt. Dispensary	Medical Practitioner	The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani.	Mr. Kavasji Hormasji.
5	Khan Bahadur Mancharji Kavasji Marzban	Waudby Rd.	Ex. Engr., P. W. D.	The Hon. Mr. Pherojsha M. Mehta	The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Col. G. Merewether, R.E.	Col. W. Merriman, R.E.
6	Mr. Maneksha Jehangirsha Taliarkhan	Chowpati French Rd.	Pleader, High Court	Mr. Framji R. Vikaji	Mr. Gokaldas K. Parekh.
7	Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik	Kavasji Patel Tank St.	Sheriff of Bombay	The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani	Mr. Mancharji Navroji Banaji.
8	Mr. Hormasji Dadabhai	No. 39 Girgaum Road	Pleader, High Court	Mr. J. C. Lisboa	Mr. Kavasji Hormasji.
9	Mr. Jamsedji Kharshedji Kama	No. 7 Mount Road, Mazagon	Solicitor and Notary Public	Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I.	The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Behramji Jijibhai, C.S.I.	Mr. Sorabji S. Bengali, C.I.E.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. H. A. Hormarji	Mr. Ardeshir Dosabhai Munshi.
10	The Hon. Mr. Pherojsha M. Mehta	Nepean Sea Road	Barrister-at-Law	The Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, C.I.E.	The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani.
11	Col. A. B. Portman	Victoria Terminus	Lt. Col., Bombay Army	The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani.	The Hon'ble P. M. Mehta.
12	Mr. Kaikhoshru Navroji Kabraji	11 Thakurdwar Road.	Journalist	Do.	Mr. J. R. Duxbury.
13	Mr. Manekji Behramji Dadabhai	Foras Road	Barrister-at-Law	Mr. Nanabhai B. Jijibhai	Mr. Framji Dinsha Petit.
14	Mr. John Bocarro	Cavel Street	Govt. Pensioner	Mr. Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni	Mr. Maneksha J. Taliarkhan.
15	Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik	Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill	Govt. Pleader, High Court	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. C.S.I.	Mr. Varjeewandas Madhowdas.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Harkisandas Narotamdas	Mr. Sorabji Framji.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mr. Sorabji Framji	Mr. K. R. Kama.
16	Mr. Grattan Geary	2 Pawai Road Malabar Hill	Proprietor & Editor, *Bombay Gazette*.	Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I.	The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani.
17	Mr. Edwin Richard Freeborn	Nesbit Road, Byculla	Justice of the Peace	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. C.S.I.	The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta.
18	Mr. Harichand Sadashivji	136, Girgaum Back Road.	1st Class Ast. Engr., G. I. P. Railway	Mr. Liladhar Jeram Naranji	Mr. Govindji Thakarsey Mulji.
19	Mr. Hasambhai Visram	Warden Road Breach-candy	Merchant	Abdula Meherali Dharamsy	Mr. A. A. Conroy.
20	Surgeon-Major James Arnott, M.D.	Ridge Road, Malabar Hill	Surg.-Major Bombay Army	Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. C.S.I.	Mr. Harkisandas Narotamdas.
21	Mr. Dosabhai Framji, C.I.E.	Pedder Road.	Chairman of the Standing Committee	Do.	Surgeon-Major G. Waters.

Under Section 29 (1) of the aforesaid Act, I also hereby give notice that the Poll will be taken at a Meeting of the Justices to be held at the Municipal Office, on the 19th instant, at 5 p.m.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 12th February, 1889.

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The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
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The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
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BOMBAY.

Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Distribution of prizes, Madrasa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam, Town Hall, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th :—Nurjehan (s), from Calcutta, and Serica (s), Cardiff. Yesterday :—H. M. S. Ranger, from Colombo, and Lilburn Tower (s), Moulmein.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Labourdonnais (s), for Karachi and Aden; Busheer (s), Marmagao, &c.; and Cocoanada (s), Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at 16-23 on Thursday, the 14th.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 2nd inst. terminated last evening and the Sessions were dissolved.

ACCIDENT AT THE GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.—William Scott, a man of about 45 years, while at work on board a vessel lying in Government Dock on Monday last, accidentally fell from a height of about 14 feet, breaking one of his ribs and otherwise internally injuring himself. He was removed to the European General Hospital for medical treatment.

WOMAN RUN OVER.—While a woman named Susana d'Silva was walking along Dongri Street on Monday evening last, she was knocked down by a bullock yoked to a cart, and before the driver could pull up one of the wheels passed over with the result that both legs were broken. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is now under treatment.

FIRE AT MAHIM.—A fire broke out on Monday evening in a jowlee hut at Mahim belonging to one J. J. Ferandez, burning it to the ground within a very short time. Several of the surrounding toddy trees also suffered. The manual fire-engine from the Mahim police station quickly repaired to the scene on receiving the alarm and helped to extinguish the flames. The origin of the outbreak is attributed to a fire-place within the hut, which had been carelessly used while cooking. The damage to property, including the hut, is estimated at Rs. 260.

ENTERPRISING ADVERTISERS.—The new European management, under which Cooper, Madon and Co., is now being worked, have given evidence of a great deal of enterprise, which reminds one of Pear's Soap advertisement in the African desert. Mr. Frank Stewart, the manager of Cooper, Madon and Coy., has very pluckily advertised his firm on the rocks of the Thull Ghaut, and the name of "Cooper, Madon and Co., Chemists and General Merchants," stares the traveller in the face, as the train steams slowly up the Ghaute on the way to Poona.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 5-45 :—

March	Der Nebenmann — Streck.
Overture	The Exiles — C. Gassner.
Valse	Sonviens Toi — Waldteufel.
Selection	Scotch Medley — Cavallini.
Valse	The Maid of the Mill — Liddell.
Polonaise	In Bridal Array — Merzdorf.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

KILLED BY A SNAKE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Worlee, regarding the death of a Hindu lad of five years, named Daya Vittoo. Deceased had been playing about 5 p.m., on Monday on the grass near the steps of the Baboolnath Temple, when he went running to his parents, who were at the temple, and said something had bitten him on the right ankle, which was bleeding. It was a snake-bite. The father of the lad tried to catch the snake but failed. Immediately after the poor child was bitten he became unconscious. The father carried him home, where he died at 7. p.m. The verdict was that the death of Daya Vittoo was caused by a snake-bite.

MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.—A meeting of the members of the "Hindoo Union Club" was held last Sunday in their rooms in Girgaum for the purpose of congratulating one of their members, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, on his appointment by Government as Sheriff of Bombay. The Hon'ble Mr. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., presided, and in a brief and felicitous speech referred to the career of the guest of the evening. Mr. Javerilal, in reply, thanked his friends for the honour they had done him. He also made some interesting remarks regarding the utility of social clubs, suggesting at the same time the desirability of enlisting the sympathies of the enterprising Gujerati-speaking Hindoos and enrolling them as members.

DEATHS FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of a woman named Chinoo, aged 40 years. Deceased was a *biddee* maker and lived at Haines Road. She was a hard drinker and got drunk every day. On the 9th instant she was admitted into the hospital quite unconscious from the effects of liquor. She never recovered consciousness and died at 6-30 p.m. on Monday. The verdict was that the death of Chinoo was caused by excessive drinking. Another inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Sonapore burning ground into the circumstances connected with the death of Babajee Vittoo, aged 30 years, a grave digger, who was also a hard drinker. On Monday morning deceased was found lying in one of the sheds of the burning ground drunk and breathing heavily. He was carried by his friends to his hut near by, where he died at 3-45 the same afternoon. A verdict of death from excessive drinking was recorded.

SEQUEL TO AN ELOPEMENT.—Superintendent McDermott yesterday placed Chimi, a Hindoo girl, and Rambux, a Hindoo, before Mr. Cooper on a charge of theft and abetment of theft of jewellery of the value of Rs. 700. It was stated that the accused were seen on Monday on the Esplanade sitting near a tank, having lost their way. Information of this was given to the police, who took them in charge, when it was found that the girl, who was dressed as a boy, was possessed of jewellery worth Rs. 700, and her companion, she stated, was her father's servant. This led the police to detain both the girl and the man and to make further inquiries. The girl then admitted that she had runaway from her father with another man who had directed her to disguise hereself and go on to Bombay, where he would meet her. She had followed his advice, but he had not kept his promise to meet her here. Mr. McDermott applied for a remand in the case to give him an opportunity of communicating with the girl's parents, who were in Northern India. The matter was postponed.

ARREST OF A MAHOMEDAN FANATIC.—A Punjabee fanatic mendicant named Meerabux was found on Monday night about 11 o'clock behaving in a very disorderly manner in Falkland Road and swinging round about his head a long bamboo stick with some twisted rags attached to one end of it. His conduct attracted the attention of a police constable, who at once arrested him and took him before Inspector Chislett. The police officer, upon further enquiries, learned that the man came from Ajmere about a month ago with a Mahomedan weaver named Rahimtoola Abdoola, and put up with him at Ripon Road until five days ago. During his stay with Rahimtoola the man Meerabux used to go out early in the morning for the purpose of begging and asking for alms and usually returned late at night. Rahimtoola also stated that he sent him away from his house on account of his violent and eccentric behaviour. Meerabux was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with disorderly behaviour, and a remand was granted to enable the police to institute further enquiries regarding the man, who apparently is of unsound mind.

STEALING AN OUTFIT.—Inspector Standford yesterday charged Samuel, a Native Christian Madrasee, before Mr. Cooper with stealing a tweed suit, a pair of boots, a silk handkerchief, a gymkhana cap and tie, and a walking stick, belonging to Lieutenant T. R. Phillips, R. A., valued at Rs. 86. The prosecutor stated in his evidence that he had left the things lying about his room on the evening of the 7th instant and found next day that they were gone. Believing that his servant had put away the things he thought nothing more of it till he found a dirty pair of shoes and a broken walking stick in the room, which led him to suspect that some one had been paying him a visit while he had been out. Lieutenant Phillips then made a report to Mr. Stanford, who, finding a clue in the broken stick, searched for the accused, whom he arrested on Monday afternoon in the Elphinstone Gardens, dressed in the tweed suit and boots and adorned with the gymkhana cap and tie. Samuel cross-examined Mr. Phillips as to whether he had not given him permission to take the suit and boots. This the prosecutor denied. In defence the prisoner stated that the clothes had been given him, and added that if he had stolen them he would not have worn them. Mr. Cooper convicted Samuel of theft, but reserved his sentence and remanded the case for a week.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

RETRIAL OF THE BYCULLA MURDER CASE.

THE retrial of Hurry Runsor on a charge of having, on the 13th November last, committed the murder of Sayee, girl, in an empty bungalow in Victoria Road, Byculla, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Justice Parsons and the same Special Jury, Mr. W. M. Macdonald being the foreman. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Chitty, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Anderson appeared for the defence.

Several more witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

The prisoner, when questioned by the Judge, made a statement as to his possession of the deceased's ornaments similar to the one he had made at the former trial. He was going to Mazagon, when a man, whom he did not know, asked him in the road to sell the "gatla" for him for Rs. 20, and gave him the silver wristlets for his trouble. Prisoner pledged the "gatla" with the Marwaree. The man accompanied him as far as Treacher's shop at Byculla. It was about 1 p.m.

To the jury: The man wore a chintz waistcoat with a dhotie, and he wore a red cap with a tassel. He had a small whisker and a moustache. He appeared to be a Hindu. I had given a description of the man to the police.

Mr. Anderson having addressed to the jury the same line of defence as on the previous occasion, his lordship, in summing up the case, remarked there could be no doubt that the girl Sayee was murdered in that empty cookroom for the sake of her ornaments. She was enticed away from school about 10 a.m. and her dead body was found about 4 p.m., so that she must have been murdered between those hours. The evidence, his lordship remarked, related to the following points :—1. That the accused knew the premises where the murder was committed. 2. That he was seen near the place of the murder. 3. That he was last seen with the girl Sayee. 4. That he was in possession of the ornaments worn by Sayee, and that he pledged them with Marwarees in Duncan Road. The evidence as to his being near the dust-bin in Victoria Cross Road did not connect him with the murder; he might have been there, and he might yet be innocent of the murder. But the evidence of Godee was of a more important character, for near the water tank in Victoria Road the prisoner was seen in company of Sayee. It was for the jury to see how far Godee's memory, which failed in every other particular, was to be trusted as to her recognition of the prisoner as the man she had seen with Sayee; and it was for the jury to see whether she had not been influenced by the police or anybody else to give evidence of the identification. On the day of the murder, or after that, she never told her mother or any other person that she had seen Sayee near the water tank in company of the prisoner. It was for the jury to say whether the prisoner's story that he was given the "gatla" by a perfect stranger was a true and probable story, or whether it was a false invention. The prisoner had not been able to point out the strange man to the police; and it was for the jury to say whether it was not an extremely improbable story. The presumption of law was always against a person who was found in possession of ornaments worn by a murdered person; and if he was not directly concerned in; the murder, the presumption was that he must have had a share in the property belonging to the murdered person, unless he could produce evidence to rebut the presumption.

The jury retired for consultation at 4 p.m. On coming into court at 5-30 p.m., the foreman said the jury had come to a verdict by six against three. He further said that the question put to the jury was whether the evidence against the prisoner regarding the ornaments was consistent with the innocence of the prisoner? The answer of six of the jury was in the negative, and that of three in the affirmative.

His lordship, addressing the prisoner, said that in the two trials he had endeavoured to be as patient and fair as he possibly could and that he had given the case all the consideration that could be given. On both occasions the jury had differed in their verdict. It now remained for his lordship to decide whether he should accept the verdict of the majority or discharge the prisoner. The difference of opinion in the mind of the jury on this and on the former occasion was as to whether prisoner's possession of the ornaments was consistent with his innocence? His Lordship had no doubt that the prisoner's own conduct had influenced the opinion of the jury, and it had influenced his lordship's opinion also. Had his lordship listened to his (prisoner's) counsel and not put him certion questions or had his lordship listened to the counsel's protest, the case might have had a different termination. But the prisoner's answers, given candidly and openly, enabled his lordship to put the whole case more completely before the jury than he would otherwise have done. The answers had raised a doubt in his lordship's mind whether the prisoner's story was true. The doubt on the present occasion was stronger than it was on the former occasion. On Saturday his lordship was inclined to believe that the prisoner's story was false; but his lordship could not now say that it was false, and he could not with any reasonable certainty say that prisoner did kill the girl, though on Saturday his lordship thought that it was probable. But his lordship must now admit that he could not decide with any certainty whether the prisoner killed the girl. He therefore gave prisoner the benefit of the doubt; and in discharging the jury, his lordship said he would make an entry in his minute that the prisoner should not be retried.

The Advocate-General: Thenyour lordship does not agree with the majority of the jury?

The Judge: I do not accept their verdict. I discharge the prisoner in the sense that I do not accept the jury's verdict, or that the evidence is not sufficient to justify a conviction.

The prisoner was then discharged,; and the jury were thanked for their services.

The Sessions were then formally dissolved.

CLAIM FOR ALIMONY.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, before Rao Bahadhoor Gunputrao Bhaskerji, third Judge, a woman named Thuckee sought to recover from Krishna Luximon her husband, who is detective, the sum of Rs. 28, being the amount of maintenance due to her by defendant for four months, commencing in June last, at Rs. 7 per month.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Moodley, pleader, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff, it appears, was married to the defendant about eighteen years ago, and had several children, of whom only one son, named Gunput, aged 15 years, at present survives. After the marriage, the plaintiff and the defendant lived together for some years, until a disagreement arose, which resulted in a separation, since when they have been living apart. The plaintiff stated that the moveable property, amounting to Rs. 4,000, which had come to her from her former husband, was taken possession of by the defendant after her marriage. Up till October 1886, the defendant paid to the plaintiff Rs. 12 per month for her Maintenance, when in consequence of a sudden stoppage of her allowance, the plaintiff in January 1887 took out a summons against the defendant for refusing to support her. The case came for hearing before Mr. P. Ryan, but through the intercession of mutual friends, the summons was allowed to be withdrawn on the defendant agreeing to pay plaintiff Rs. 12 per month towards her maintenance. This allowance was paid for about fourteen months, and on his refusing again to pay further instalments the plaintiff applied for another summons against her husband, but Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the third Presidency Magistrate, refused to grant one on the ground that there was a subsisting arrangement between the parties. So the plaintiff was ultimately obliged to seek redress in this court. The defendant denied the marriage and pleaded to the jurisdiction of the court, as it had no power to give a declaratory decree. The defendant also denied the engagement to pay to the plaintiff any monthly allowance.

Mr. Nusserwanjee on the question of jurisdiction argued that this court had jurisdiction to entertain the suit, and he referred to Section 18 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, and also to the two cases reported in the Indian Law Reports. He further contended that it was the bounden duty of the court to presume marriage between the parties, when they had been living together for a number of years in one place and generally reported to be a married couple, and that such a presumption was founded on good morals, decency, and social order.

His Honour, after hearing the argument of the pleaders for the respective parties, came to the conclusion that the court had jurisdiction to try the case, as it was one of a civil nature, but that there was not a satisfactory evidence to establish the marriage relationship between the parties. His Honour held that it was rather dangerous to assume such as the plaintiff's pleader desired with reference to Hindoos, among whom various usages and castes existed.

On the application of the plaintiff's pleader, his Honour allowed the suit to be withdrawn, with liberty to file a fresh one if so advised.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

CLAIM UPON AN INSOLVENT'S ESTATE.

C. A. TURNER *vs.* RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY.

IN this case, the facts of which have been already reported by us, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, uncle of the defendant and brother of the insolvent Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, was examined as a witness for three days. Among other things, he said :—I am the uncle of the defendant. The insolvent was one of my brothers. Before his insolvency Alladinbhoy carried on business as a merchant. He was in a large way of business. He dealt also in shares. He possessed shares in Elphinstone Land Company, Fort Press, Akbar Press, Bank of India, General Financial, Eastern Financial, East India Bank, &c. Before his insolvency I was intimately acquainted with his affairs. He had Government paper worth about Rs. 70,000. He had some deposited in Bank of Bombay. He got some from Calcutta. He had Government paper worth a lakh or lakh and a half, including that deposited in the Bank of Bombay. He had goods, copper, silk, brass, piecegoods, tea, cloth, cochineal, &c. He had also gold leaf from China. Defendant was managing in Bombay at first, and then he went to England in 1865 to manage the London firm. Defendant used to sign the firm's name in England. The name in Bombay was Alladin Hubibbhoy; in London it was Alladin Hubibbhoy, Son and Co. The name A. H. and Company was used before defendant went to England. The firm was carried on in England under that name ever since it was opened. Defendant was not a salaried manager. He used to live with his father. I have seen entries in Alladin's cash book showing small payments to defendant. These entries continue up to the time he went to England. Until defendant went to England he was not possessed of any property, except that he got a legacy for his wife. That legacy was recovered by Alladin and not by defendant. The legacy was Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 18,000. The defendant was getting trained, and the business was chiefly managed by Alladin. Defendant first went to England in the beginning of 1866. I never heard of his depositing a lakh with his mother. I do not know that he had a lakh. I recollect Alladin going to Damaun. I never heard of the defendant's mother taking the lakh to Damaun. I never heard that she returned the lakh when defendant returned a second time from England. Alladin went to Damaun when his son was in England. Alladin took away some property with him—he gave some to defendant and entrusted some to Mahomed Dama. Defendant got several shares. He got some Elphinstone land shares from his father. He got also Fort Press shares, some General Credit and Financial shares, Imperial Press, East India Bank shares, &c. He must have got about 1,500 to 2,000 East India Bank shares. Defendant got some gold leaf, cash, Government paper. I cannot say exactly how much, but it must be Rs. 30,000, Rs. 40,000, or Rs. 50,000. Some was in the Bank of Bombay. Some came from Calcutta. This remained with defendant. The Government paper was brought to Bombay after the Insolvency. Defendant got piece-goods and silk piecegoods from China. Piece goods were kept by defendant and Peerbhoy Khimjee afterwards. Some goods were given to me in payment of my debts. Defendant had a connection with M. Dama's firm. He became partner in name of Peerbhoy Khimjee. It was not true that I advanced any capital to that firm on account of defendant. Peerbhoy Khimjee was a partner, also a salaried manager, and used to attend to the insolvent's business as also defendant's business. About a lakh of insolvent's money went into M. Dama's firm. The lakh comprised currency notes. The lakh was first credited to a line account, blank account. The money was deposited a few months before January 1867. M. Dama's firm kept books. I never saw the books and never saw the line account. The insolvent took with him some shares and cash, and he afterwards gave them to the defendant. The shares were handed over at different times in 1867-68. The defendant used to go to Damaun when his father was there. He went there frequently. After defendant's return from England he began to trade. He opened a firm in China. I do not remember whether he did any business at Calcutta. At the time he started his business I was on intimate terms with him. He carried on business in Shamajee Street, close to my house. He used to buy Government paper. He kept regular books so far as I know. He kept the mehtas of his father. M. Dama's business was carried on next to my house. M. Dama's business was not successful. The balance of assets was handed over by Mr. Watkin, receiver, to defendant through Peerbhoy and Cassum Samjee, defendant's manager. I know this because defendant told me so himself. The balance consisted of Government paper, insurance shares, and cash. M. Dama did not get anything. It was a condition of the compromise that Peerbhoy should get everything. Alladin was not indebted to the defendant, except in the amount of the legacy of Rs. 18,000. The Rs. 18,000 was deposited with the insolvent two or three years before his insolvency. I have heard defendant's story that I gave him shares and property on account of his father's debts. I did not give him any shares or property on account of the debt due to him by his father. It was a few months or a year after the insolvency. I went to Damaun once. It was three or four years after his insolvency I saw insolvent's bungalows there. They were large bungalows. I had conversations with defendant about the Damaun property, both before and after I went to Damaun. He said, of course, his father had built the property, and that large trade was going on between Damaun, Goa, and Broach. I went to Damaun with defendant and Peerbhoy Khimjee. I put up with Alladin. I stayed there for two or three days. Defendant overdrew his account with my firm, and he pledged shares as security. The defendant has purchased claims against his father's estate to a large amount. I have had conversation with him about these claims on many occasions. He said he was purchasing these claims and was trying to release his father. Of course, they were purchased out of the money he got from his father. He said he and his father were one, and he purchased the claims from the monies he got from his father.

Cross-examined by Mr. Telang: I am not on good terms with the defendant for seven or eight years. Defendant was mainly instrumental with Permanand Nathoo in getting up the suit against me. For that reason I have not been on good terms with him. I have not at all assisted in getting up this suit. I had talk with Rehemoobhoy in reference to this suit, not with Mr. Turner, with Mr. Smith only twice or thrice. I have heard that Rehemoobhoy has given a guarantee for the costs of this suit. I am indifferent, but not entirely, as to who succeeds in this suit. I should not be displeased if justice is done properly. I say Alladin was possessed of a large number of shares. I did not take trouble to find out the exact number of shares he had. I did not look often into copies of defendant's books. I looked into them when occasion arose. I inspected them at the time of my case, before the hearing. I remember my being examined in Insolvency Court with reference to Alladinbhoy's property. At present I don't remember what evidence I gave in reference to these shares. I remember the time when Alladin went to Damaun in the end of 1866. The adjudication was in 1867. I don't remember when he stopped payment, whether it was after Dewalli. Some time before he left for Damaun he was in concealment in Bombay in my house. He was in my house for a month or two. I cannot recollect the months. From my house he went first to Bandora, where he stopped for some days, and then to Damaun. He was for a few days in my bungalow at Malabar Hill, in a house hired by me and my brother. I have not the least notion about the time when he was in my house. I remember Shivlall Motilall is a creditor of Alladinbhoy. I don't remember an attachment being brought by him against Alladinbhoy. I don't know whether there were some attachments against him when he was in my house. I don't remember whether he was in concealment when my suit was filed against Alladinbhoy. I remember my suit was filed in the end of 1866. I don't remember whether Alladin was concealing in my house in July, when my suit against him was filed. I don't remember whether any arrangements were made for the settlement with his creditors when he was in my house. I don't remember whether I had anything to do in the arrangements for settling with his creditors. I don't remember any settlement effected by me. I don't remember even now having settled Alladin's claims in Bombay. Certain property was not left in my charge for the purpose of settling with Alladin's creditors. I may have got a few thousand rupee. for the purpose of settling with Alladin's creditorss If I searched my books, I might find some entries to show that. I cannot tell you just now without going through the books whether there is any entry or not. I cannot say even about how much it was that was left with me. I canno't say how much property I got besides cash without reference to books. Anybody can find out from my books how much it was. There is no account of the property entrusted to me. A suit was filed against me by Mr. Turner. A large amount of property was claimed from me as having come from Alladin. So far as I know, items claimed against me are not the ones claimed against defendant. I know that they have charged that I got Rs. 2,99,000 of Alladin. I know that some of the items making up the total were taken from my private account in Hubibbhoy Ebrahim's books. No particulars are given with regard to those items in that account. There may be other items also. I claim that they were presents from my father. The property of Alladin at Damaun was worth about Rs. 70,000 at that time. I was a large creditor of Alladin until the award by Mr. Sayani. I never gave any information about this Rs. 70,000 worth of property to Official Assignee. I never gave information to Official Assignee about the property handed to defendant, neither did I give information about property handed to Mahomed Dama nor about that handed to anybody else. I can't give any reason why I did not give information. It is not for the reason that I was also concerned in secreting the property. I don't remember when I gave information to Mr. Turner. I don't think. I gave any information after the filing of this suit. I believe I told my solicitors about it, and asked them to give information to Official Assignee before the arbitration commenced. I don't know if it was before or after the filing of the suit against me. I did not tell my solicitors that some of Alladin's property went through my hands to defendant. When Mr. Turner's suit against me was pending there was some negotiations for settlement. I did not quite authorize Mr. Bhaishunker for settling the terms. He was asked to negotiate and let me know. I don't remember that I authorised him to make any definite proposals. I don't remember that there were any terms offered. My suit was referred to Mr. Sayani after it was opened and documents put in and Rahimbhoy was partly examined. I don't remember entries were put in from my book in that suit. I was sick at that time and laid up. It was intended first to refer to Mr. Sayani and Mr. Jefferson, but ultimately it was referred only to Mr. Sayani.

Witness was examined at considerable length about entries in several books. The case is still at hearing.

HIGH COURT.—(APPELLATE SIDE.)

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

A SENTENCE CONFIRMED AND A SENTENCE REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* JHINA VALI AND GANI NATHO AND BAI JAKAL.

THIS was a confirmation case in which the accused were convicted by Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of the offence of murdering Ladkore, a girl, and who sentenced the first and second prisoners to death, and the third to transportation for life. Mr. Chimunlal Harilal represented the prisoners, and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik appeared for the Crown.

Their Lordships delivered the following judgment :—We have had the advantage of full argument in this case, as the Government pleader appeared for the Crown, and most of the observations of Mr. Chimunlal, who represented the prisoners, Jhina and Gani, apply equally in favour of the third appellant, Bai Jakal, who was not represented. The three prisoners were found guilty by an unanimous verdict of a jury of murder. The Sessions Judge sentenced Jhina and Gani to death, and Bai Jakal to transportation for life. The case comes before this Court for confirmation of the capital sentences and on the appeals of the prisoners. The theory of the prosecution is that on the evening of Thursday, the 4th October, a girl named Ladkore, of seven years of age, was taken by the three prisoners to a place outside the town of Rampore, near the river, and murdered there for the sake of her ornaments. The body of a child, in a state of decomposition, was found on the 7th, the Sunday following. On the night of the Monday, Jhina pointed out some silver anklet, a petticoat and a place stained with blood. The chief constable took him on the Tuesday before Mr. Younghusband, a magistrate of the first class, before whom, on the 9th, he made a statement which he retracted on the 17th, alleging that he had been induced to do so by beating. In this statement he admits that he went with the other two prisoners to the scene of the murder, Jakal carrying Ladkore, that he saw Jakal throw the child down and Gani cut her throat and cut of her feet and take the child's two pairs of anklets, and that he then went with Gani and buried them in the place, where he afterwards pointed them out. But when the magistrate asked him, "What part did you take in all these proceedings?" Jhina replied, "I did nothing. I was only with them. If I had known what they were going to do, I would not have gone." It has been argued that, in submitting this statement to the jury, the learned Sessions Judge misdirected them, and that this misdirection has induced an erroneous verdict which this Court ought to reverse.

The directions of the Sessions Judge as to the use of the statement as evidence were the following. (Here the learned Judge quotes.) The question of misdirection has to be considered in two aspects. Firstly, how should the Sessions Judge have left this statement to the jury as regards Jhina the prisoner, who made it? It was admissable against him. (Reg vs. Amrita Govinda, 10 Bom, H. C. R. 497.) No Indian case has been cited on the proper way of leaving such a statement to the jury. On referring to the English cases we find that the point was argued in Reg. vs Clewes 4 c. and p. 221. There the prisoner being charged with murder said in his confession, which was read in evidence against him that he was present at the murder, but took no part in the commission of it. Mr. Justice Littledale ruled :—"The confession must be taken altogether, and it is evidence for the prisoner as well as against him; but still the jury may, if they think proper, believe one part of it and disbelieve another. In charging the jury the learned Judge pointed out that, according to the confession, the prisoner was present, though he did not act in the murder; and added, "if it be said that the prisoner did more than is stated in his confession, there should be some evidence of that. In Queen vs. Sheik Boodhoo, 8 Cal. W. R. 38 C. R., where the prisoner was tried for murder, it was held that the confession must be taken in its entirety. In Rex. vs. Higgins, 3 c. and p. 603, cases of theft, a similar direction was given to the jury, and in two cases of receipt of stolen property (Queen vs. Chokee Khan, 5 W. R., 70 C. R.; and Queen vs. Bishu Manjhi, 9 W. R. 16 C. R.) the same rule was laid down by the High Court of Bengal. We are of opinion, following Reg. vs. Clewes, that, in addition to the directions that he gave, the Sessions Judge might well have pointed out in explicit words that the confession must be taken altogether, that it was evidence for the prisoner Jhina, as well as against him, and that, in order to convict him of murder, the jury must be satisfied, not on the statement by itself, but on the part of the statement which they believed coupled with other evidence, that he did more than was admitted in the statement. We think, however, that by implication at least, the Sessions Judge did leave to the consideration of the jury the exculpatory as well as the inculpatory part of the statement, and although the direction about the burden of proof is somewhat too strong, we are of opinion that it was open to the learned Judge to draw attention to the nature of the evidence as was done by the Court in deciding Reg. *vs.* Amrita 10 Bom. H. C., at p. 500, where it is said, "It may be that the court would attach very little weight to the exculpatory parts of this statement as respects the accused person who made it. Taken with the other evidence, it might well seem to establish the case against him." The charge was delivered immediately after the pleaders for the prisoners had argued on the value of the confession. We must take the charge as a whole, and looking to the directions to caution, we are unable to say that there was a misdirection as regards Jhina, or that the jury had not before their consideration the whole of the statement. It is to be added that the anklets and petticoat were pointed out by Jhina, as also the blood stains marking the place of the murder, and that he gave up the knife used, which was his own. We are, therefore, of opinion that the verdict of the jury finding him guilty should not be disturbed. We are of opinion on the second point about misdirection, which we have to decide, that this statement of Jhina was not admissible in evidence against the other two prisoners, and could not be taken into consideration as against them, under section 30 of the Indian Government Act. (Reg. vs. Amrita, 10 Bom. H. C. 497, at p, 500; Queen vs. Belal Ali, 10 Ben. L. R. 453; and Emp. vs. Ganraj, I.L.R., 2 Allah, 444.) We are of opinion that the Sessions Judge should have so directed the jury, and that the contrary direction, a misdirection which led them to an erroneous verdict. The statement of a fellow prisoner jointly tried is by itself evidence of the weakest kind. (Q. E. vs. Dosa, I. L. R., 10 Bom. and 231, Emp, vs. Ashoolash, I. L. R, 4 Cal. 483. But this statement we think must have influenced the view taken by the jury of the remaining evidence, and induced them to give it a far greater weight than they would otherwise have given. The rest of the evidence is open to some of the criticisms applied in Emp. vs. Daji, I. L. R., 6 Bom. 288. The finding of a brass nose ring in the house of Gani might be a suspicious circumstance against him, there being evidence that it was worn by Ladkore. But in the full description given of the girl, her clothes, and her ornaments, no mention is made of any ring. The only other unambiguous evidence against him is that of the witness Waghu, who says he saw all three prisoners with a little girl one evening about the date of murder near the place where it occurred. But Waghu's statements were very tardily given, and it is to be borne in mind that when Jhina was examined after a tender of pardon, he did not implicate the other prisoners. We are of opinion that the jury took the statement of Jhina as explaining and confirming the facts stated by the witnesses, but that without this statement the jury would have hesitated to find Gani and Jakal guilty.

We now confirm the conviction and sentence of death passed on Jhina, and acquit Gani and Jakal.

A JUDGE AND JURY DIFFERING.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALAKDAS ISHWARDAS AND ANOTHER.

This was a reference made to the High Court by Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in the above case in which the Sessions Judge differed from a majority of the jury, and was for convicting the accused on a charge of murder. Mr. Motilal Mugatlal Munshi appeared for the two accused; and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Government Pleader, appeared on behalf of the Crown.

The Sessions Judge, in delivering the charge to the jury, said that the accused persons, Balakdas Ishwardas and Dalsing Bavsing, were charged with having committed murder by together, and in concert killing a *Bawa* named Ishwards, by inflicting about his head and neck and chest numerous blows with an axe with the intention of causing his death. The offence was alleged to have taken place about midnight on the 8th August inside a *mandir* in the village of Dedarda in the taluka of Borsad in Kaira, and the first accused was a *chela* of the Bawa Ishwardas, while accused No. 2 was a Rajpoot cultivator in Dedarda. The case for the prosecution was that the first accused Balakdas introduced the second accused Dalsing on the evening of the 8th August, during the temporary absence of the Bawa Ishwardas into an upper room at the *mandir*, where Balakdas and the *Bawa* lived. Before midnight when the *Bawa* was lying asleep in the inner veranda, both the accused, having preconcerted the death of Ishwardas, attacked him with an axe, and inflicted about twelve injuries about his head, neck and chest. No. 2 then went away at midnight. No. 1 went to a village watchman and gave the first information that the *Bawa* was injured. The *Bawa* never regained consciousness after the attack on him, and died before morning of the 9th. The Sessions Judge said it was not incumbent upon the prosecution to establish motive, but the prosecution alleged and had adduced evidence to show that there was truth in the statements made by the accused persons themselves that Balakdas disliked his *guru* because he was chastised by him, and that No 2 bore a grudge against the *Bawa* because certain mango trees upon a field of the former's nephew, bought by the latter, had not been separately paid for. Both the accused, before they were arrested, had admitted that they were the murderers of Ishwardas to the friends of the deceased, as also before the first class magistrate. The case for the defence of No. 1 as put by himself was that deceased was murdered against his will when he was in an adjacent room by an unknown person or persons, and that after raising an alarm without effect, he went himself to give information. The second accused withdrew his confessions, and alleged threats by Mr. Dracup and ill-usage by the police.

A majority of four members of the jury were of opinion that both the prisoners were not guilty, and only one juror had differed, and his opinion was for guilty.

The Sessions Judge did not accept the opinion of the majority of the jurors, and as he thought that the case was unusually clear, and, the evidence overwhelming, he submitted the case to the High Court under section 307 of the Penal Code.

Mr. Munshi argued the case at great length on behalf of the accused.

Their Lordships have taken time to consider their decision.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—MONDAY.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)

ALLEGED CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

GEORGE ROBERTSON *vs.* G. I. P. RAILWAY CO. AND THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO.

Judgment was given by his Honour to-day in this case, in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants Rs. 800, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff in respect of 500 bags of seed transmitted by him from Dharwar through the Southern Mahratta Railway to Bombay, and also for muccadum and other charges incidental thereto.

Mr. Brown (of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Smith (of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson (appeared for the defendants.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—The plaintiff sues for damages in respect of 500 bags of linseed entrusted to the defendants for carriage for hire from Dharwar to Bombay which were here delivered by them in a wet and damaged conditon. The defendants admit their liability, but not to the extent claimed by plaintiff, and have paid into court the sum of Rs. 158, as sufficient to cover all the damages for which they are liable. The defendants seek thus to limit their liability on two grounds :—1st, they say that the plaintiff is bound by the joint report of two surveyors, appointed, one by the plaintiff's agents in Bombay, and one by themselves, in which the damage was assessed at this sum; secondly, they say that, even if the plaintiff is not absolutely bound by that report, he yet fails to prove that he is entitled to any more than the amount admitted. As to the first question, it is admitted that there never was any formal submission in the legal sense to the arbitration of the two surveyors. But if I were assured that it was the intention of the parties that the surveyors should assess the value of the damage, I should not give effect to any technical objection as to the formality of their appointment. The question then is, what was it that the evidence shows in fact to have been referred to the surveyors? The correspondence which passed between the parties before the appointment of the surveyors shows that the question then at issue was whether the whole consignment of 500 bags, or a portion only, was injured. There is no mention whatever of the pecuniary extent of the damage. Presumably, then, from this, what the writers meant was to refer to the surveyors to determine whether the whole consignment was injured, in which case the plaintiff's agents could not be called on to remove any part of it, or a portion only, in which case the defendants might call on them to take delivery of the sound portion. Again the evidence of Captain Macaulay, the surveyor appointed on behalf of the plaintiff, is express, to show that his instructions at any date did not go so far as to direct him to assess the pecuniary amount of the damage. The other surveyor, Captain Dixon, having unhappily died before he could be examined, was not called on behalf of the defendants. But even if he had proved that *they* directed him to determine the pecuniary amount of the damage, I do not see that this would have advanced the contention of the defendants, unless the acquiescence of the plaintiff or his agents could be shown. Such acquiescence I am asked to presume from the fact that both surveyors, in a joint report on the 12th July, did assess the pecuniary damage, as well as determine the question whether or not it extended to the whole of the consent, coupled with the fact that no objection to their authority to do so was taken till the plaintiff's attorney's letter of 20th July, though the plaintiff's agents had written to defendants on 19th July a letter in which they repudiated the surveyor's report, not on the ground of their want of authority to assess the damage, but on the ground of the inadequacy of the amount allowed. There was, moreover, some evidence of a common practice, but not so prevalent as to establish a binding local usage, to accept the reports of surveyors as to the pecuniary amount of damages as the bases of settlement of claims for compensation. From all this I do not think I can fairly infer more than that had the amount assessed by the surveyors more nearly approached what the plaintiff's agents considered him entitled to claim, they would probably have accepted it in order to avoid further trouble and litigation. But it is clear that the agreement to appoint the surveyors did not originate in an intention common to both parties that they should finally determine the amount of pecuniary compensation to be paid by the defendants to the plaintiff, nor do I find anything in the subsequent conduct of the plaintiff's agents which would justify me in holding that they consented to accept as binding on the plaintiff any finding of the surveyors on any question other than that originally referred to them. The question then remains whether plaintiff succeeds in proving that the value of the damage sustained by his linseed exceeded the amount admitted and paid into court by defendants. For this purpose he relies on the evidence of Mr. W. Lang, who surveyed the seed on 19th and 25th July, Mr. Patrick who joined in the survey of 25th July, and the account sales of the price realized by the damaged seed at the sale by auction on the 8th August. I find myself quite unable to accept this evidence as any criterion of the pecuniary amount of the damage sustained by the seed on the 12th July, which I think is the latest date the plaintiff can take

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN WHEAL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Poona, has been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, the valuable household furniture, horses and carriage, garden plants, &c., &c., the property of Colonel FRANK JAMES, P. W. O., Grenadiers, at his residence, No. 5, Staveley Road, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1889, sale commencing at 11-30 a.m., at which time will be sold a choice and very valuable lot of large moveable picture "Panels" painted on stout canvas in oil, for application with flat stencilling to wall decoration in India.

	Size Feet.
Chandlugh Vales, Davon	.. 2½ by 1½
A Mountain Torrent Dartmoor	.. 2½ by 1½
The Woolar Lake, Cashmere	.. 3, by 1½
A River Scene, Poona	.. 7½ by 5½
The Frozen Pond	.. 3½ by 2
Llayn Idwall, Wales	.. 3½ by 1
Snow Scene, The Frozen Mill	.. 4 by 6
The Dal Canal, Cashmere	.. 3½ by 2
Figure, "Halt who comes there"	.. 2½ by 2
Figure, The Glosier	.. 3½ by 1½
Flowers, The Orchid Basket	.. 3 by 3½
Flowers, The Gold Mohur	.. 3½ by 2
Parbutti, Poona, by C.F. J.	.. 2½ by 3½
The Old Subhedar; by C.F.J.	.. 2½ by 2
Singur: The Home of Surjee; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 3
Back Bay. Bombay; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 3
Roses; by E G. Krovan, Scotch Academy; by C.F.J.	.. 2 by 2½
Evening; by G.C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 2½
Morning; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 2½
The Falls of Gatesapa; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 2
The Lushington Fall-Guard; by C.F.J.	.. 1½ by 2

JOHN WHEAL,
East Street, Poona.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY.
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 2 consignments crotonne chintz, received per s. s. Clan Graham and Mandalay.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, by order of Messrs. Doil Bhanji and Co., and on account of Messrs. Bull Borara & Co., Ld., the following consignments:—

L.T.—1 case crotonne chintz.
1 do. do.
Property is on view.

N.B.—The consignments will, for the convenience of the public, be sold by small lots.

SHERIFF, SON & CO.,
Bombay, February 13, 1889. Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the warehouse of Rajmall Ramchund, close to the Masjid Bunder railway station, by order of Moultan Teloram Vadomull, and on account and at the risk of Taucker Dowjee Bhanjee—

81 jotas cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Jaimarayen Sitaram, and on account and at the risk of Tikaram Sittaram—

About 900 teak scantlings 6 by 2½, 7 by 4, 8 by 4, from 10 to 15 feet long.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of very valuable property, with the Bungalow standing thereon, and situate at Walkeshwar in Ambawadi, on Doongersy Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Muljee Giga, Purshotum Jamnadass, and Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina, executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Goculdass Govindjee, the following immoveable property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of tax land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalow, stable, and cook-room standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Walkeshwar, in Ambawadi, on Doongersy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,19 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572, new No. 2709, old Survey No. 31, and new Survey No. 7255, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Doongersy Road aforesaid and partly by the property of Jethabhoy Sorey, on or towards the west and south by a piece of vacant land and or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Kalkhodhru Hiramaneck, and now to the Nawab of Hyderabad, and which said bungalow, stable, cook-room, and premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward No. 3150 and Street No. 17, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly in the occupation of Mr. H. J. Champ, and are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Postonjee and Rustim, Solicitors to the executors, at their Office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Office in Marine Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES AND EMBROIDERIES.

On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (1st floor), on account of the concerned—

A consignment of Japanese curiosities and embroideries landed, ex s.s. Verona and Malwa, consisting of 2-inches plates, tea set, tea cups and saucers, 15-inches fancy dishes, sets of bowls, coffee cups and saucers, curry dishes, sugar bowls, 8-inches Satsuma plates, gold embroidered satin screens, paper screens, gold embroidered satin fire screens, gold embroidered satin window curtains, gold and silk embroidered Kakemonas, silk photograph frames, embroidered satin wall stands, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jaimarayen Sittaram—

Ex. s. s. Chilka.

100 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.

On account and at the risk of Ally Sab Cazee Hoosein—

50 to 58 teak scantlings marked H K No. 1 and V H.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Gunny Hajee Sulleman—

5½ tons teak scantlings in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES.

Under instructions from the Government Remount Agent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Kennedy Sea Face, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, at 4 p.m., the materials of the Government Remount stables.

SALE OF valuable landed properties in Shamjee Hussajee Street, and Don Tar-street, without the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises on the dates hereunder-mentioned, the following valuable properties by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Lahabai, widow of the late Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and the estate of the said Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the two indentures of mortgage dated the 29th day of December 18 1, and of further charge, dated the 18th day of January 1883.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with 7 godowns built thereon, situate in and facing Shamjee Hussajee street, on the east side thereof, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 6130, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and which said land contains by admeasurement 895 square yards or thereabouts and being in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, and is bounded on the east by the public road of Shamjee Hussajee street, on the west by the Duryastan, on the north by the house of Anundrao Dinanath and on the south by the mosque of the Israel community and the house of Ruttonsey Gokuldas, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Lahabai.

On the same day at 5 p.m.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Shamjee Hussajee street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 218 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6130 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Shamjee Hussajee street, on or towards the west by the Duryastan, on or towards the south by the house of Ruttonsey Gokuldas and on or towards the north by the mosque of the Israel community, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Dossa Morarjee and other tenants.

On THURSDAY, the 28th, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Don Tar street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 476 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under No. , and bounded on the east by the house of Jairazbhai Peerbhai, on the west by the said Don Tar street, on the north by the house of Morarjee Premjee and Curim Nanjee, and on the south by the house of Jairazbhai Peerbhai, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Ruskul Bahajee and other tenants of the said Lahabhai.

On the same day at 5 p.m.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the east side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, in the sub-district of Mandvi and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6111, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the west by the said Shamjee Hussajee street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the house of Manockbai Mosanee, on or towards the east by sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the house of Curmali Soorjee, and which said land contains by admeasurement 251 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and which said hereditaments were formerly and are at present occupied by the said Lahabai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 13, 1889.

MR N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. MACKIE JEEJEEJOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plate ware, crockery and glass ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOVES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order and in the godowns of Messrs. Allana Muujee and Co., at Mandvie, Khoja Mohla, and on account and risk of Muddan Ludha—

139 sookhas cloves (Nasheibhai Lillam's goods).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 35, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome Persian and Brussels carpets, hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of Major W. G. MACKAY, Marine Battalion.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of lost luggage and unclaimed goods at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Victoria Terminus.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed goods.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

A few lots of office furniture, such as chairs, tables, screens, cupboards, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 pair of handsome strong waiers, very fast and hardy and up to any work,

1 second-hand strong English-built landau, in very good order.

1 second-hand strong English-built high wheel dog-cart.

1 flea-bitten grey galloway, 14 hands 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

1 second-hand English-built glass fronted office brougham, by Kesterton.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 very handsome English-built new victoria, with fix coach-box, by Kesterton, suitable for single horse.

1 second-hand strong English-built landau, on C-spring, by Kesterton, suitable for pair.

2 second-hand English-built cane barouche, by Kesterton, suitable for pair.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., Auctioneers, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved household furniture, best plate ware, very rich crockery and glass ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of A SPILLING, Esq.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP'S CHRONOMETERS.

Under instructions from the Director of the Government Observatory, Colaba. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms.—5 ships Chronometers. The above is on view.

FOR COTTON SPINNERS AND OTHERS.
New Consignment.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a new consignment of mill stores consisting of 9" Mason's tubes, 4½ "and 5" Warper's bobbin horse, falls grinders, Doby grates for Livesey Looms, 1½ and 1¼ pulley block chain, striking combs, fire plug boxes, large shovel damper, large cast-iron beams, rolls of cotton belting, smoke consumer, consisting of bell-mouthed brass valves, brass stop valves wrought iron barrels and bends, skewers iron sockets, 1½ " roller fillets, and 1 " clearer fillets.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mr. Ali bin Ameer's stable Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs Treacher and Co. a large lot of Arab and Persian horses, consisting of chargers, races, hacks, ponies galloways, &c., the property of the late Arabi Alli Afendi and other Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

The horses will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite "Tanker Villa," the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and elaborately open carved well seasoned household furniture, made to order by "Leschamp," best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, cutlery, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Scheidmayer and Soehne in very good order, very handsome large size plate glass, pier glasses in gilt massive frames, first-rate oleographs and pictures, rich table ornaments, marble figures, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, 1 and 2 lights hanging argand lamps, rich Persian and velvet carpets, a strong English-built landau suitable for a single horse, a strong second-hand country-built victoria with removeable coachbox, &c. &c., the property of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE GANDY, Esq., changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE by Public Auction of the produce of the lands at Salsette, in the villages of Nawoor, Mooloondi, and Punchpakdy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th March next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public Auction, at their rooms, the produce of the lands at Salsette, in the villages of Nawoor, Mooloondi, and Punchpakdy, for the monsoon of 1889. The lands yield hay generally, but there are some arable plots yielding rice to be cultivated by the purchasers. The following are the survey numbers of the lands, in the three villages, whose produce is to be sold for the monsoon, 1889.

Mooloond.—227, 228, 229, 230, 232, 233, 234, 235, 238, 319, 324, 325, 326, 327, 329, 331, 333, 334, 335.

Nawoor.—27, 28, 99, 100, 115, 116, 117, 127, 129, 142, 155, 156, Punchpakdy.—397, 472, 392.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 13, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 329 OF 1888.

Khunderao Nana and Gajanan Nana, both of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, and now temporarily residing in House No. 89 in Chewoolwady, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Anandrao Nana of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, now temporarily residing in house No. ( ) in Chewoolwady, Saraswatibai, widow of Nana Gopinath, deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo, temporarily residing in house No. 89 in Chewoolwady, outside the Fort, and Yeshwantbai, residing in the last mentioned house, a minor under the age of 18 years by the said Saraswatibai, her mother and guardian *ad litem* for this suit ..... Defendants.

In pursuance of the directions contained in the consent Decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 16th November 1888 in the abovementioned suit, and by order of the Receiver thereby appointed, the following moveable and immoveable properties will be put up for sale by Public Auction, by the undersigned as follows, viz:—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th February 1889, at 3 p.m. on the premises hereinafter described the moveable property, consisting of large looking glass, cot with bedding, bundles, turbans, large cupboards, boxes, copper and brass pots, cooking utensils, stools, cradle, tables, &c., in lots.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th February 1889 at 4 p.m., on the premises, the immoveable property consisting of:—

All that piece of Government pension tax land, on the eastern side of the Girgaum or Breach Candy road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (110) square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No 6, and new No 31, old survey No 505, New survey No 7585, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed under Ward No 267 and street Nos 593 and 595, and bounded on the East by the cart of Trimbuck Raghoba, on the west by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the North by the house of Hormusjee Cowasjee, and on the South by a gully and the house of Dwarkanath Appajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE of remaining stock in trade of jewellery, embroidered works, handsome Japanese jars, fancy striped Moultan and Persian carpets, real ivory ware, Indian work boxes, show cases, cupboards, &c., &c.,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction, at No. 60, Meadows Street, Fort next to Messrs. Morenas and Co. by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the estate and effects of Thowoomul Nursingdas Indian Shawl, Jeweller and General Merchant, an insolvent, the abovementioned remaining stock.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, February 13, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 12.

THE London stock exchange quotations wired by Reuter under yesterday evening's date are all unaltered from Saturday's; Silver also, according to the same authority, remained at 42½d. per oz. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was ½ per cent. higher, at 2¾ per cent., making it the same as that on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper, which was unchanged. The Indian Council placed 2½ lakhs of extra Wire Transfers on Calcutta, at Is. 4 23-32d., which is the same rate as Government obtained on Friday. In Paris, Rentes were unchanged, at 83¾; but exchange on London had further advanced 3 centimes, making the rate francs 25·32½.

Mincing Lane quotations come unchanged for *Oilseeds* (the markets for which were quiet), with the exception of that for Calcutta *Linseed* to arrive *via* the Cape, which is 3d. per quarter lower. The Wheat Market continued firm, and Club No. 2 advanced 3d. per quarter to arrive, other prices being unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull yesterday after a small day's business, the total sales having reached only 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats, the market for which was steady. Spot quotations were quite unaltered; but American arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions. Fine Broach, with fully good clause for February-March shipment *via* Suez, was done at 5 3-16d, which is ¼d. below the quotation for ready stuff. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

Reuter wires from Washington that, according to the Agricultural Bureau Report, the picking of the American Cotton crop closed six days later than last year on account of later maturity. The proportion marketed is 84 3-10ths centum. The staple is shorter and more discoloured than last year. The spot price in New York, apparently as a commentary on this, and also probably on account of a heavy day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports, declined 1-16 cent, while May Futures receded 3 points, say to 10 1-16 cents and 9·99 cents, respectively. The following are now the figures for Receipts from the opening of the season compared with those for the previous two years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts..	26,000	15,000	11,000
Two days' do. ...	47,000	29,000	26,000
Since 1st Sept. 1888.	4,616,000	4,712,000	4,603,000

The news to hand from the governing markets by wire, as above chronicled, has had no further adverse influence on prices here to-day; but business has been restricted, the total purchases having been under 2,500 bales, as reported, and confined to ready Cotton, enquiry for arrival contracts having been absent. Bengals have been more wanted than other growths to-day, and a large proportion of the total purchases has been in these at prices ranging from Rs. 176 Rs. 197. Barsee has been next in favour, and has been taken at Rs. 193-6; the other lots having been Dhulia at Rs. 194-7, Khangum at Rs. 200, and a small parcel of old Compta at Rs. 175 per candy. The tone at closing was steady.

WHEAT remains in the same position as before only a little business being reported, and prices unaltered for all kinds in a quiet market.

SEEDS from quiet have become dull, demand being of the slightest, and *Linseed* has given way half an anna per cwt. being now quoted at Rs. 6-6-6 per cwt., Other descriptions are quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	19,586 bales.
Wheat	26,900 cwt.
Linseed	11,208 "
Rapeseed.....	4,719 "
Gingelly	16,607 "
Poppy seed.....	519 "
Ground Nuts	5,402 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business has been done to-day for this month's shipment to Liverpool in Wheat at 26s. 3d. and in Cotton at 27s. 6d.; also in Cotton to Antwerp, for this month, at 27s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but fairly steady, and rates at closing were on the same level yesterday evening. A small amount of 3 months' sight Credits was taken early in the day at 1s. 4 13-16d., but could not be repeated. Forward Credits have been quoted at 1s. 4 13-16d. to 25-32d. for the mail of the 22nd inst., at 1s. 4 23-32d. for that of the 1st proximo, at 1-32d. less for each of the next two mails, and at 1s. 4¾d. for the 22nd and 29th March. For the Bank media of remittance there has been no enquiry to speak of. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 4 21-32d.	per rupee.	
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4¾d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight...	1s. 4 23-32d.	"
Credits	3 do.	...1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	...1·77½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening at 97⅜ for Fours for Money, the rate advanced ⅛ and closed thereat in a quiet but steady market. For Account also quotations have ruled 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. higher, the 2nd March being now called 97⅜ and the 30th March 98 3-16; but we do not hear of much doing on either line 102¾ to 103 is now quoted for the other denomination.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal of movement again to-day in Press Scrip, in which we note the following changes:—New Berar, English, and East Indian are Rs. 5 each higher, at Rs. 530, Rs. 275, and Rs. 1,130; Harvey and Sabapathy and Mofussil, are Rs. 2½ up at Rs. 412½ for the former and Rs. 407½ for the latter. Sind have declined Rs. 35, say to Rs. 400; Volkart are Rs. 20 down at Rs. 575; and Colaba are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 610. There has been little doing in Mill shares; but we have to report a decline of Rs. 10 each in Albert Edward, at Rs. 445; in David, at Rs. 570; and in Dhun, at Rs. 1,030; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Morarji Gokuldas and New Great Eastern at Rs. 1,590 and Rs. 750 respectively. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at 912½; National Bank are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 135. Oriental Life are Rs. 10 up, at Rs. 225; Bombay Ice are Rs. 2 higher, at Rs. 82; Treacher and Co. are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 1,295.

DR. FAKIRJI R. BONESETTER,

SURGEON, L. M. & S.,

WALKESHWAR DISPENSARY, No. 52.
Hours 6 to 10 a.m., 3 to 6 p.m., and at all hours during the night.

Between These Hours at No. 71, Sayed Abdool R. Street, near the Parsee Alahibag, where he specially attends to cases of injuries and accidents.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MUHL—BALZ—February 12, at the Free Church Esplanade, by the Rev. John Forcan, Carl Muhl, Esq., of Hoobli S. M. C., to second daughter of the late John Balz, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Worms, Germany.—No cards.

BARODA.

BIRTH.

FOOKS—February 11, at Baroda, the wife of Surgeon G. E. Fooks, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CHISHOLM—February 9, at Baroda, suddenly, John Branfoot, the infant son of Robert Fellowis Chisholm, aged 7½ months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENGOUGH—February 2, at Secunderabad, the wife of Brigadier-General Bengough, of a daughter.

TYTLER—February 3, at Simla, the wife of F. W. Tytler, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1889.

It is not given to every one to write an important book—interesting, informing, and suggestive—on a subject which does not exist. This feat has been, however, achieved by Sir John Strachey in a work on "India" (just published by Kegan Paul in London), the first page of which establishes to the satisfaction of the author, and it may be hoped to that of the intelligent reader, that there is no India. This, Sir John Strachey declares, is the first and most essential fact about India that can be learned. He devotes several pages to demonstrating the truth of the proposition, the first witnesses he calls being the natives of the great region which is loosely and erroneously called India. They have no such term as "India" for the multitude of different countries which they inhabit. Hindostan is not the so-called Indian Continent; it is the name applied to the country north of the Nerbudda. He further adduces the testimony of those intelligent natives of this country who travel in Europe and find all the countries and people thereof much the same, no difference being perceptible by their eyes between the manners and customs of the French, the Italians, and the English while great differences are manifest between the Bengali and the Punjabi. Mr. Bryce in his recent lecture to the students of the Christian College in Madras showed how the civilisation of the peoples of Europe was differentiated from that of the people of this country by the fact that they had received their religion from Western Asia, their literature and philosophy from Greece, and their laws and civil policy from Rome. These fundamental identities give the impression to the Oriental observer that the European peoples are very much alike, but we ourselves note the differences rather than the resemblances. The Oriental observer, we can well believe Sir John Strachey, finds the differences between Madras and Rajputana and between the Deccan and Gujerat far greater than those existing between different countries in Europe. Sir John Strachey rather underrates part of his case when he speaks of the diversities of language, religion, and race as being as wide in India as in Europe. The diversities are far greater in all three. Omitting Turkey, with its two or three millions of Moslems encamped in Europe, the western Continent is Christian, while in India there are 50,000,000 Mussulmans amongst 200,000,000 Hindus. These latter are again divided into different religious categories far more divergent than the Christian sects of Europe. The geographical contrasts existing in this country are well illustrated by the comparison between Lower Bengal and the north of India. The former is a country of "constant heat and damp, and luxuriant vegetation, rivers, tanks, rice-fields, and cocoanuts, with few cities and no monuments of art, densely inhabited by a mild and timid population." The North-West in the hot weather is brown and arid, scorched with hot winds like the blast of a furnace, and in the cold weather blessed with the frosty and invigorating climate of an Italian spring, in which has been bred up a population characterised by manliness and vigor, capable of building great cities and noble monuments.

The writer non-suits India as a geographical and political expression with great vigour and characteristic decision. There is not and never was an India; he goes further and asserts that there is not even any country of India coming up to the European ideal, with any sort of unity, physical, political, social, or religious. There is "no Indian nation; no people of India, of which we hear so much." This assertion is buttressed by a quotation from Professor Seeley, who has stated in his "Expansion of England" that the most striking fact of English supremacy in this country is that there is no jealousy of the foreigner, "because there is no India, and, therefore, properly speaking, no foreigner." When we have got so far, there is some danger of phrases running away with us. But the book which has been written on this "India" which does not exist, is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of a number of matters of the greatest interest, bringing together in a convenient form well-digested information bearing on all the problems of Indian administration. The book is dedicated to Sir James Stephen, who has indeed furnished its key-note in the epigrammatic phrase that the English in India are the representatives of a belligerent civilisation who impose peace by force. The book closes with the telling passage in which Sir James gives a summary of the principles which in his opinion would be really popular in India: "The Mahomedans would like to tyrannise over Hindus in particular and in general to propose to every one the alternative between the Koran, the tribute, and the sword. The Hindus would like to rule—over Hindus at least—according to the principles of the Brahminical religion. They would like to be able to condemn to social infamy every one who, being born a Hindu, did not observe their rites. They would like to see Suttee practised, to prevent the remarriage of widows who were not burned, to do away with the laws which prevent a change of religion from producing civil disabilities; to prevent a low-caste man from trying or even testifying against a Brahmin; and Mahomedans and Hindus and Sikhs would all alike wish to settle their old accounts and see who is master." It is the business of the belligerent civilisation to suppress all these pretensions and enforce toleration. The purpose of Sir John Strachey's book is to show that the mission is fulfilled with judgment, firmness, and moderation. The appendix which immediately follows these effective and sonorous sentences of Sir James Stephen is devoted to quotations in a very different key, from the literature of the National Congress, wherein we renew our acquaintance with Rambaksh, and the author of the famous Catechism. We are reminded with the suddenness of a shock that there is room for divergencies of opinion on points which eminent authorities regard as fixed beyond cavil. The conviction which animates the diction of Sir John Strachey and Sir James Stephen, that everything is for the best in the best of all possible Indias—if an India were possible—is not shared by Mr. A. O. Hume.

Their point of view is one, however, which the Congress-wallahs cannot afford wholly to ignore. For controversial purposes it will doubtless be turned to account quite as effectively as were the exaggerations over emphasis of the stirring pamphlets which Sir John Strachey finds his account in reproducing in great part as an appendix to his work. It is of course easy to assert that the Hindus would "like to see Suttee practised and to prevent the remarriage of widows who were not burnt." But where is the evidence that a measure for the legalization of widow burning would be truly popular in India? Could Sir James Stephen's Hindus get together a public meeting to ask the Government to pass so popular a measure? What chance would there be of getting the National Congress to pass a resolution approving of Suttee? Sir John Stachey devotes several graphic pages to a description of the horrible system of systematic infanticide which prevailed for centuries in Rajputana, where even now two hundred thousand people are living under the restraint of special laws intended to stamp out the practise. He admits candidly that in the North-Western Provinces the criminal statistics show that there is less crime than in England, but he says that under the surface there is this disposition to infanticide. Would the author maintain that the Hindus as a people approve of this barbarous practice? Assuredly not; such an assertion would be manifestly unjust. Will any one pretend that there are even two hundred thousand of the two hundred and fifty millions of people in India who would regard with satisfaction a renewal of the practise of widow burning? The sweeping assertion that the Mussulmans of India would like to propose the alternative of the Koran, the tribute, and the sword is a rhetorical indictment of a whole community which a recollection of the facts of Indian history would have saved Sir James Stephen from the discredit of drawing up. Neither Baber nor Akbar proposed any such alternative, and they were the contemporaries of men who deluged Europe in blood for religious ideas. The fact is that, taken as a whole, the populations of India are singularly tolerant in all matters of faith, and the habit of toleration extends to many customs and usages, both good and evil, outside the pale of creeds. This constitutional moderation or apathy, which we will, no doubt, permit, the perpetuation of practices which a more intolerant public opinion would speedily stamp out. But it is unfair to infer from exceptional practices which are survivals from the past that the whole population would be glad to see the clock go back. Were the case as thus conceived, the "belligerent civilization" which has waged constant war against "strange barbarisms, horrid customs, and cruel superstitions," would not have much to boast of. Those who concur with the author in the opinion that the material progress of India under British administration during the last fifty years has been immense cannot logically acquiesce in the assertion, even though supported by the authority of Sir Henry Maine, that the vast mass of the people have been "hardly affected by its contact with the western world." The Pax Britannica the railways which abridge distances the telegraphs connecting every town with the capital, the postal system, the Penal Code, the regular administration of justice in the law courts, all these have subjected the population to a new discipline, which in the very nature of things must make a deep and lasting impression on the civilization of India. To ignore or deny this is to commit a philosophical and political blunder, precisely similar in its essence to that which Sir Auckland Colvin animadverted upon in the vigorous and timely protest which he adressed to the moving spirit of the Congress.

THE recent landing of a Russian "religious" mission at Tajourah, *en route* for Abyssinia and no one knows where, is being made much of in Italy and in Austria, where newspapers and politicians are discussing it as though it belonged to *la haute politique*. Signor Crispi has gone so far as to make the incident the subject of representation to the Austro-Hungarian Government, the gravamen of his complaint being that the expedition, being hostile to the purposes of Italy in Africa, had been conveyed in a steamer belonging to a line subsidized by the Government. To judge, indeed, from the spirit with which the subject is being discussed both in Italy and in Austria, it might be supposed that the Triple Alliance had been endangered because the Amphitrite, the handsome and peaceable-looking steamer which is now lying in Bombay Harbour, picked up at Port Said a hundred and forty-six passengers who managed to conceal their mission from her commander. But it seems that there was very little to indicate either their origin or their quality. They took their tickets at the Port Said agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Company as other passengers would have done. Except in their numbers, there was little formidable in them, for the Cossack can be mild and look a very religious person indeed when it suits his purpose to do so. It was not until he reached Massowah that the character of his passengers was fully revealed to the commander of the Amphitrite. There he heard that the English authorities had their eye upon Atchinoff and his pious company, the reports current at Massowah indeed crediting the offic

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EVICTION RIOT AT GWEEDORE.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Father Macfadden and five others have been charged with the murder of the Police Inspector who was killed by a stone while arresting the Rev. Father at Gweedore.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST MR. O'BRIEN, M. P.

Mr. O'Brien has been removed from the Clonmel jail to Tralee to answer a further charge under the Crimes Act.

MR. PARNELL SUES THE "TIMES" IN THE IRISH COURTS.

Mr. Parnell has commenced an action in the Irish Courts against the *Times*.

THE *SCRUTIN D'ARRONDISSEMENT* BILL.

PARIS, FEB. 11.

M. Floquet's Bill for reviving the *Scrutin d' Arronsisdement* has been passed by the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of forty-six votes.

EVACUATION OF HANDOUB.

SUAKIN, FEB. 11.

The Soudanese have evacuated and burnt Handoub.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 12

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Assam with the English mails of the 1st inst, left here for Bombay at 9 a. m. to-day.

The same Company's s. s. Britannia left for Colombo and Australia at 8 a. m. to-day.

VISIT OF SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 12.

The *Pioneer* learns that General Sir Harry Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E., is about to pay a short visit to Calcutta.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Major M. C. Brackenbury, R. E., will probably act as Director-General of Railways when Colonel Conway Gordon goes home on leave.

THE CHINESE REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Hart's stay at Darjeeling is likely to be prolonged, as his assistant cannot open communication with the Amban, owing to the recent heavy snow on the Jelap.

THE UPPER BURMAH RAILWAY.

Sir Charles Elliott leaves Calcutta next week for Mandalay to be present at the opening of the Upper Burmah Railway on the 27th instant.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The post of Assistant Military Secretary at the India Office is likely to be given, the *Pioneer* thinks, either to General Lockhart, General Hogg of Bombay, or Colonel Upperton, late of the Bengal Cavalry.

IMPERIAL FINANCIAL LEVY.

Of the extra 74 lakhs which the local Government will be asked to provide for imperial purposes in the ensuing financial year, Madras and Bombay will furnish seventeen and a half lakhs; Bengal, ten; the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Burma, twenty-five; the Central Provinces, three; and Assam, one. The Punjab escapes the levy.

THE COMMERCIAL LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 12.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Commercial Land Mortgage Bank held last evening, Mr. W. J. Eales, the chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

In moving the adoption of the report, the President said that Madrassees had taken the lead in establishing the first Presidency local bank, an example that other Presidencies might well emulate. Its main success was no doubt due to Mr. Stranack, the Secretary. The speaker added that their object in treating the profits over 10 per cent. as bonus was to protect the shares from violent fluctuations. The Directors had good news from the new branch established at Rawalpindi, Mr. Whymper having given great assistance there. Mr. Eales then proceeded to allude to the tightness of the money market, and said that the extraordinary policy of the paternal Government which rather paralyses the market than assists it at such times, is the wonder of all business men.

Mr. Berry seconded the adoption of the report, and criticised the Government action which is paralysing the trade and commerce of the country.

Mr. Brown, from the Punjab, having wired a proposal to raise the Directors' fees, the proposal was adopted, and one months' salary was given as a bonus to the bank staff.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 12.—The chief feature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours is slight. There was a disturbance yesterday in Chota Nagpur. It has moved eastwards into the east of Bengal. The barometer has hence risen briskly in Chota Nagpur, and fallen in Assam, the east of Bengal, and Burma. It has filled up further, and is now a very shallow depression. It has given fairly general moderate rain to Bengal, Behar, and the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces. Calcutta reports the fall of one inch of rain; Berhampur, half; Dhubri, Darjeeling, Purneah, Patna, Gya, and Gorakhpur, the third of an inch. This will probably give showers to the north-east of Bengal and Assam during the day. A brisk fall of the barometer at Quetta is reported, and the weather is slightly unsettled in the North-West Frontier. A further rapid reduction of temperature is reported in Central India, and the Central Provinces yesterday, and the temperature is slightly below normal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Massilia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta arrived here yesterday afternoon, the day before due date.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 12.

The Mail steamer Rosetta from Calcutta has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4⅛
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	83⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. „	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
Bar Silver	42½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 11.

10 p.m.	73·3

TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

6 a.m.	70·5
10 a.m.	76·6
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	80.8

THE FAST TRAIN TO BANDORA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows:—"Great inconvenience is occasioned to the passengers by the fast train which leaves Church Gate at 7-20 (Madras time) through the numerous stoppages on the way. For the last month or more the line has never been clear for the fast train. The delay is caused by the mail, which used to run formerly at 8 o'clock, but now running at 6 o'clock. Of course the mail train has to wait 5 or even more than 5 minutes at each station, by the time the Virar Local starts from the Church Gate Station, the mail train has only reached Churney Road, and consequently the Virar train has to halt for five or ten minutes for the line to be cleared, and by the time the Virar Local has got to Grant Road, the fast train is already close upon it, and this train also has to halt outside of Grant Road Station for some time. When the fast train leaves Grant Road, the line is not clear for her to run straight to Elphinstone Road, and consequently every five or ten minutes she has to come to a halt; and when all these halts are summed up it comes to a matter of some twenty or twenty-five minutes' delay. If this train runs at such an hour and has to stop so often, how can it be called a fast train? The best thing that could be suggested would be to run the fast train either as formerly at 5-30 p.m. or to keep it at the same time as now, and to alter the time of the mail as this train is the cause of the delays. The most preferable time for the fast train to run would be at 5-30 p.m., as formerly, because at that hour the line is always clear. The railway authorities would confer a great boon on the travelling public by so arranging that the fast train should run at 5-30 p.m. or to run the mail, as formerly, at 8 p.m.

H. M. S. RANGER.

HER MAJESTY'S frigate Ranger, 3 guns, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Colombo in command of Captain S. A Johnson. Since her departure from Bombay last year, she was stationed in the Bay of Bengal, where she carried out the duties of the senior officer of the station. During her absence she also visited the Andaman Island and cruised on the sea-boards of Moulmein, Rangoon, and Bassein. Whilst thus engaged she suffered an accident to her propeller, and it was to make good this injury as also for other ordinary repairs that she has come to Bombay. On her way up here she left Captain C. R Arbuthnott, of Her Majesty's Mariner, at Colombo, where he has gone to recruit his health. The naval officer had been suffering from failing health for some time, and whilst he was at Trincomalee a medical committee was appointed to report on his health, and the latter having recommended a change he has gone up the hills at Ceylon. The Ranger will dock to-morrow, and will remain in port for about four weeks, after which time she will repair to duty as ordered.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Calcutta paper, who signs himself "Mahratha Lancer," points out that it is a mistake to gauge the value and utility of a sabre by its bending qualities, or on its standing a blow on an anvil without breaking. A sword that bends is useless as a cutting weapon, its elasticity destroying the momentum by shivering when it strikes the object cut at. Oriental swordsmen value their sabres and scimitars, not because they can bend double and get straight again, but on their cutting properties. The Silladari system is the best for India. All that is necessary is that the commanding officer should see that the native cavalry sabres are of the right length, that is, 36 inches. Any one who has seen the effect of cavalry charges by Europeans and Natives must decide in favour of the native irregular cavalry armed with native swords. During the Indian Mutiny when the English cavalry charged you could count the dead on your fingers, but when the Hyderabad Irregulars charged, the dead lay thick as hail on the ground. Damascus scimitars do not bend. They cost trooper and officer from Rs. 100 to 5,000 and are called *Unani* or *Irani shamshere*. Akbar Khan with his scimitar cut through Colonel Lumsden's English sabre and arm at one blow in the first Cabul war, wherein Lumsden commanded Shushoo Jat Cavalry.

A PARIS correspondent telegraphs:—An absurd instance of the length to which the policy of Protection is carried out by French *douaniers* was told, the other day, by M. Maspero to some friends. He had brought back from Egypt a royal mummy. Of course the case had to be opened at Marseilles. Being told it contained a Pharaoh, the officer looked up "Pharaoh" in the tariff; but, as it was not to be found, he decided that Pharaohs, being an article of which there was no mention, should be taxed according to the highest scale. So M. Maspero was made to pay as for dried fish. For years an English mustard had been imported, and the ordinary duty on mustard charged. However, the French Customs one day decided that the mustard contained flour, and should be charged a higher duty. On a further analysis a homœopathic quantity of an ingredient not in the tariff was found; and so the mustard was held to fall under the heading of "unspecified spices"; and accordingly a duty of 24s. a hundredweight is now payable on 30s. mustard. Pickles are called in the French tariff "conserves au vinaigre." Last year, however, it was discovered that pickles mostly contain ginger or cloves or cayenne pepper, and pickles were forthwith subjected to an extra duty.

THE Exchange Telegraph Company is informed that the mission of Sir Somers Vine, in the interest of the Imperial Institute, has been incorrectly described. His journey is not to collect money; but to visit every British colony and collect information as to what they wish to exhibit, how it may be best shipped and displayed, and what space each is entitled to. The only country not under the British flag that he will visit is the United States. He will land at San Francisco in May, and go to Vancouver, thence across by Winnipeg and Montreal to Halifax, then to New York and Washington, which he will reach in June, and hen home *via* New Orleans and Jamaica.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, FEB. 10.

THE "whist book incident" at Amraoti is now a thing of the past. We are now treated to a cow-killing question from Khangaum. "Who shot the cow" is still shrouded in mystery. That the cow was shot and the boycotting of one of the Bombay cotton agents at Khangaum accomplished are indisputable facts. The Marwarees swore vengeance and the electric wire was put into motion. But alas! the tables were turned and the Marwarees got the worst of it.

Your Bhosawul or some other correspondent will, no doubt, shortly announce to your readers the gigantic and systematic frau that has been going on—in a certain establishment—for a long time without detection. I hear there have been four arrests with others to follow. If the alleged misconduct is brought home to the delinquents, public confidence will be very much shaken. A woman is said to have let the cat out of the bag.

Berar often sees peremptory orders issued by the Government of India. The two civil surgeons were remanded to military duty. Now we have a district superintendent of police receiving promotion from 3rd grade to be D.S.P. of the 4th grade.

The weather is beginning to get rather warmand uncomfortable, and small-pox and cholera, in mild types, are lurking about in the villages. This must be expected, as the insanitary state of our native hamlets is beyond description. Unless European blood be introduced into our present *nam-ki-wasti* local self-government, the mortuary register will be on the ascendancy. All Deputy Commissioners are presidents of the Municipalities. May, I ask, do they attend the monthly meetings? Echo answers "Do they?" Water is already becoming scarce.

The Volunteer movement in this province seems in want of vigour. The sooner a radical change in its officers and instructors in istroduced the better. I noticed at a general parade the strength was as follows:—2 corporals and a private with the sergeant-instructor and bugler. Why is this? The Commandant should insist on an alteration.

Captain Garrett, Assistant Commissioner, Khangaum, has been appointed vice-president of the Municipality, *vice* Mr. Kleinnecht, cotton agent. The Khangaum Municipality is the most flourishing in Berar. The reason is that the European members take an interest in the rate-payers' affairs.

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN AND CARDINAL RAMPOLLA'S LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to make a few remarks with reference to the editorial paragraph in your to-day's issue regarding the attitude of the Bishop of Damaun in the question of Cardinal Rampolla's letter "reproving" the *Anglo-Lusitano*. It is true that the Bishop of Damaun has not published Cardinal Rampolla's letter, and to all appearance is not likely to do so. But it is not true that he has "taken no action upon the communication from the Cardinal Secretary of State" or "that he has not even acknowledged its receipt." I understand that His Lordship has not only acknowledged receipt of the communication in a letter which must already be in the hands of the Delegate Apostolic, but also that he has taken what action it was possible and prudent for him to take. I believe he has referred the matter to the Portuguese Government, and has been instructed by that Government by wire not to publish the Cardinal's letter, and to await the result of the negotiations now going on between the Court of Lisbon and the Vatican. I do not know if the Bishop of Cochin has published the letter in his diocese, but I may mention, with reference to your statement "that the only Portuguese Bishop who has issued the letter to his diocese" is that prelate, that I have seen it published also by the Ecclesiastical Junta governing the Archdiocese of Goa in the absence of the Patriarch-Archbishop. It appears that the Junta has ordered its publication only in a newspaper of Goa, but that it has not ordered it to be read in the churches of the Archdiocese. The Junta, in publishing the letter, has, however, taken the liberty to expurgate it of some of the offensive expressions.

I do not know if the Bishop of Damaun takes his stand only upon the right of *placet* enjoyed by the King of Portugal; for there are several other considerations in the present case to justify his action. In the first place it may well be that he considers he would be acting against his conscience in publishing Cardinal Rampolla's letter. I cannot understand how people can expect a prelate to address to his own flock such insults as are contained in the Cardinal's memorable missive. The Bishop of Damaun can plead that he was not appointed to his diocese to insult a large and respectable portion of his flock. Then Cardinal Rampolla's letter is, in a measure, an insult also to the Portuguese Government; for though that Government has protested against the recent decrees declaring to the Vatican that they are a "false interpretation" of the Concordat of 1886, and though the Vatican has consented to re-open negotiations on the basis of that protest, Cardinal Rampolla states in his letter that those decrees are "absolute and definitive." As for the right of *placet*, it is a fundamental article of the Portuguese Constitution, and has been acknowledged by the Holy See even in the negotiations preceding the last Concordat. The right of *placet* is co-extensive with the Padroado, for both are similar in nature and intimately connected. If, therefore, there is nothing anomalous in the existence of the Padroado in non-Portuguese territory, there can be nothing anomalous in the exercise of the right of *placet* in the missions of the Padroado. The *placet*, like the Padroado, is an ecclesiastical institution, and you will find that the *Anglo-Lusitano* has been censured for discussing these matters, as, on account of their ecclesiastical nature the Cardinal maintains they are not within the province of lay discussion. There is nothing strange, therefore, in what you speak of as "the assumption that the King's right of *premunire* extends to the British territory in India, in which he is permitted to exercise his historical right of ecclesiastical patronage." I may state in conclusion that the Bishop of Damaun, by publishing Cardinal Rampolla's letter, would only increase the excitement and indignation already produced, while his actual prudent attitude is applauded by his flock.

Bombay, Feb. 11. ONE WHO KNOWS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Volunteer Rifle Meeting, lately held at Coorla, terminated about the 31st of January, and immediately lists of the highest scores made in the first seven matches were published. The competitors had already seen these lists posted up during the meeting; but it is not the highest scores and the prizes which only *these* scores carry with them that the rest of the competitors have up till now been waiting for.

The honorary secretaries should, according to bye-law 16, have already received intimation in writing from the different competitors who have won more than one aggregate prize the one prize he intends to take.

When these winners are counted out in the several matches, a few stray men drop in, and it is for the publication of such an authorised list from the honorary secretaries of the winners of different prizes that anxious and expectant competitors are looking out for.

And when may one be expected? Echo answers WHEN?

Feb. 11.

AN annual "mother's dinner" was held at Dorking on the 21st ult. An interesting incident was the presentation by Mrs. Cubitt, wife of Mr. Cubitt, M.P., to Minnie Matilda Mirrell, aged fifteen, of an illuminated address and £5 awarded to her by the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire. She was a servant at the house of Mr. Inglis, in High-street, which a short time ago was burned out. There were three children in the bed-room. She first rescued one from the first floor, then rushing up again she took the others, one under each arm, brought them down through the blinding smoke and heat, dropping one on the stairs, but afterwards groping up and recovering it. Finally she lowered the two children from the front window to the people in the street. The girl had an enthusiastic reception.

WHAT ARE THE VERNACULARS OF INDIA?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not wish to trouble your readers with an elaborate disquisition on the question of the propriety or otherwise of the introduction of the vernaculars into the Arts curriculum. I will not dwell upon the want of anything like literature in the vernaculars of representative thought of uniformity in the very essentials of grammar or upon the paucity of synonymous terms. I need not speak of the demoralizing influences, the inconsistent reasonings, the incongruous imitations of occidental models, and the indecent, nay, disloyal, tendencies which characterise many of the vernacular productions. I leave out of consideration the additional burden that the vernaculars will throw on the over-taxed and short-lived Indian graduate. I simply content myself with asking the question, "What are the real vernaculars of India?"

It goes without saying that the three or four vernaculars that your Brahmin agitators wish to see introduced into the Arts curriculum of the Bombay Presidency do not at all represent the thousand and one dialects that are spoken by the majority of the people of this presidency. The agriculturists, the war-like Rajputs, the Borah, Memon, Khojah, Katchi, Kathi, and Marwaree traders and merchants, the skilled artisans, and the countless castes into which the Indian community is divided, will have ample ground for complaining against the injustice of being handicapped in the race of life by intellectual Brahmins, who are born Sanskrit scholars, and who learn to speak their vernacular correctly from their very cradle. In fact, sir, each circle of villages and towns in India has its own peculiar dialect, and a benevolent Government, presided over by such a sympathetic heart as that of Lord Reay, cannot encourage the advancement of an already too advanced community like the Brahmins at the sacrifice of the material interests of an overwhelming majority forming what may be truly called the backbone of the Indian people.

If the vernaculars be made compulsory there is no doubt that the backward classes will be the greatest sufferers, as the additional strain of improving their own mother-tongue, without due notice and without the requisite educational facilities, will assuredly tend to check their higher education. In truth, the agitators would do well to confine their efforts to encouraging the study of the vernaculars in our schools, especially high schools, where such a study is neither compulsory nor optional, except in the highest standard, and where it might be introduced as a tentative measure with good results. Of course, the backward classes will be more directly benefited thereby than others, but the Brahmins, who profess to have the interests of the people at heart, should not be afraid of that. Besides, it is utterly ridiculous to expect even Brahmin college-students to be able to write their composition and translations in a correct and chaste vernacular style when they have no means for learning the subjects either at colleges or schools. If they cannot come up to the standard the Brahmin examiners will be constrained to keep the test as low as possible, and thus lower the status of our University examinations. And, moreover, it will be an impossible task for the examiners themselves to apply a uniform examination test when the materials for such a test do not exist in the language. To sum up, reform should begin at the beginning. If too much is attempted just now, the result will be disastrous to the backward classes. Government should not be led away by the agitation of a favoured class to exclude from the benefits of higher education those classes who have been compelled by force of circumstances to neglect the study of their mother-tongue. VOX POPULI.

THE CANTONMENT BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We shall feel obliged if you will please allow us to state, for the information of the many parties interested in the question of the proposed new Cantonment Bill, No. XVII. of 1888, that the general memorial we were requested to draw up on behalf of owners of properties in cantonments has been sent in with 517 signatures, representing interests in the cantonments of Almora, Umballa, Barrackpore, Benares, Bolarum, Chittagong, Dum Dum, Ferozepore, Fyzabad, Goruckpore, Jubbulpore, Jullander, Kussowli, Lucknow, Mooltan, Moradabad, Rawal Pindi, Sialkote, and Secunderabad, and that other copies will be sent in by us as they come to hand.

We have also presented other memorials, and on behalf of the owners at Secunderabad (Deccan) a separate memorial of considerable length and force, representing special grievances, and suggesting alternative courses to the passing of the new Bill. In these memorials it is pointed out, among other things, that though the owners of properties in cantonments are heavily taxed to aid in keeping them in order, they have no voice in the disposal of the funds so collected, or chance of being represented on Cantonment Committees, and that the administration of justice may be entrusted to possibly young and inexperienced military officers without any legal training, or knowledge, or administrative ability, who are practically constituted accuser, witness, prosecutor, and judge in the case, and without the common right of superior judicial revision and appeal accorded in all other matters and instances, and who have perpetrated and retained in themselves the combination of judicial and executive functions in one and the same person, which has been condemned by the highest legal authorities and courts as incompatible with justice and fair play, and that the regulations the new Bill proposes to revive and stereotype are now a dead-letter in most cases, especially as regards the rule that no house is to be sold to any one other than a military man without special consent, as sales have constantly taken place and been duly recognized and registered without any enquiry as to who the purchaser is.

It has been pointed out in these memorials that by the Land Acquisition Act there is already ample provision for the taking over of all property in cantonments that may be required for military purposes, and that if Government are to deprive the owner of his right to choose his own tenant, the Military Department should be made responsible to the owner for his rents and for proper protection from injury to his house and gardens by careless tenants and their servants, and from the vagaries that may lead those tenants to vacate at will, even after only 15 days' occupancy, and to call for unlimited and fanciful repairs, and in other ways harass the owner.

Suggestion is also made that, as the limits of cantonments are now very loosely defined, and have been suffered to encroach or extend beyond the old boundaries, it would be well to have a proper re-adjustment of these boundaries before legislation is attempted.

Separate special memorials have been sent in by house-owners in the cantonments of Barrackpore and Dum Dum, Ferozepore, Meerut, Sialkote, and other stations, strongly protesting against the one-sided nature of the new Bill, and the rain and loss its provisions are likely to cause to owners of properties in cantonments, many of whom are widows and orphans dependent on the income for support.

The Special Committee will consider the Bill in the light of the representation that have been made when replies are received from local Governments and cantonment authorities, to whom reference has been made, but the date of such sitting cannot be even approximately fixed yet.—Yours, &c.,

Calcutta, Feb. 7. SYKES AND CO.

THE BOMBAY EXTENSION COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In January 1887 a memorial signed by nearly sixty respectable inhabitants of Matoonga was sent in to Government, forwarding a letter which they had addressed to the sub-committee appointed to report on the question of the future extension of Bombay. In that memorial and letter the memorialists invited attention to the absolute necessity, in the interests of trade, &c., for roads at Matoonga. The localities in which the new roads are required and their positions were pointed out, and they respectfully urged Government on due consideration and after consulting the official concerned to take steps for the improvement of Matoonga in the directions indicated.

No answer has yet been given to our memorial. Is it too much to ask of the Public Works Department to take the subject in hand, or at all events to give some reply to a representation which should at all events have been received with respectful attention?

Matoonga, Feb. 12. MEMORIALIST.

THE *Figaro* publishes an amusing sketch of how General Boulanger spends his day. He gets up at seven o'clock, drinks a cup of coffee, reads the papers and his letters till nine, after which he receives deputations and takes no time to lunch. After a hurried dinner the work of receiving deputations is resumed until eleven o'clock, at which time his friend, Count Dillon, interferes and insists upon his retiring to rest. The General's opponent in the pending election, Monsieur Jacques, is owner of a distillery. He was originally a Professor at one of the Lycees, and finding his Professorship did not pay, he started his distillery, which has thriven and prospered.

"THE BUTLER" AT THE GAIETY.

THE performance of this bright little comedy by Messrs. Anderson and Devon's Company was worthy of a larger audience than put in an appearance at the theatre on Monday evening. It went without hitch from beginning to end, the hearty laughter and the frequent applause testifying to the merriment it created and the appreciation the representation met with. The central character, David Trot, the butler, was in the hands of Mr. Devon, who so admirably pourtrayed the *role* of Lurcher in "Dorothy." His Trot is a very droll personage indeed. The character sits on him well; he seems to perfectly revel in his part, and he brings his facial expression into play in a fashion that is perfecty irresistible. From his first entrance and all through the play while he is on the stage, and that is almost continuously, "Laughter, holding both his sides," reigns supreme. The familiarity he assumes towards his master, Sir John Tracey, the air of importance with which he asserts his position as a pillar of the house, which would go to ruin without him, his repeated refusals to go when ordered off the premises by his master, are, though in a measure stretched beyond the bounds of probability, all very amusing. Of course David is a favoured servant, and has been in the family since his present master was a boy; but even an old man like he would hardly be permitted to bully a master as he does. But although "The Butler" is a farcical comedy, written only for the purpose of amusing, and although the central character is considerably overdrawn, Mr. Devon almost makes us believe the character is quite natural. Imagine a servant talking to his master in this wise at the very outset on the butler's very tardy appearance in response to the bell. Sir John says, "Were you at your tea when I rang, Trot?" "I was, Sir John," merriment sparkling in his eye, and a low chuckle escaping him, as he accentuates the "Sir John," his employer's new title bestowed upon him by a grateful sovereign for the superiority of his mustard. "I hope I did not disturb you, Trot," next says Sir John sarcastically, the point of which remark the innocent butler fails to see, as he holds up his head with a leer, and says: "Don't apologise; I did not come until I was finished," or again when angrily ordered to go, he puts his master into a foaming passion by tapping him on the shoulder and replying quietly, "Oh, yes; that's all right. You have said all that before. Here I've lived for five and thirty years, and here I sticks." All this is very improbable. No servant would be allowed to talk and behave in that fashion. But the audience forgets the absurdity of the piece in the inimicable manner in which Mr. Devon makes Trot speak and act. To see the venerable, rheumatic butler too, at his courtship of the pretty cook, Lavinia Muddle, is another cleverly acted little scene. Then, at the very end, after having done everything but what he was wanted to do, turned the whole house upside down, caused any amount of absurd complications, and nearly driven his master to distraction, he marches in with his bride leaning on his arm, and with happy beaming face, coolly declares that in Lavinia Muddle and him Sir John will have a double prop now to his house, the curtain descends amid most uproarious mirth. The other character are very commonplace, being merely pegs upon which to hang the central figure, but one and all of the players made the best of their parts. Mr. George Anderson has not a difficult task in the *role* of Sir John Tracey, but it suits his style, and on Monday night, excluding Mr. J. Devon's Trot was the most natural and most finished portrait of the group. Mr. C. Smith was quiet and gentlemanly, and did all that could be expected of him as Laurie Tracey. A capital make-up was that of the asthmatical Lord Babbicombe by Mr. Arthur Fawcett, admirably suiting the tottering gait and broken, husky voice he assumed. Those who saw him as Wilder on Saturday night would have been better able to mark his versatility and admit the merit of his Babbicombe. Miss Minnie Hinson made a charming Alice Marshall, so innocent in her confiding trust in Laurie, and not ashamed to own and show her affection for him, leaving little to wonder at in the young man's head being so turned as to lead him to disobey his father and make a runaway marriage. Mrs. Norville left nothing to be desired as the self-willed, plebian Lady Tracey, and Miss Emma Markham not only looked very fascinating as the cook Lavinia Muddle, but ably seconded Mr. Devon's efforts in keeping up the fun. The one drawing room scene required for the action of "The Butler" was very pretty.

THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD

That the people of Bombay felt a considerable amount of interest in Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera and were anxious to find out of what stuff it was made was amply shown by the large and expectant crowd that assembled at the Gaiety Theatre last night. The orchestra was in somewhat better form than it was on Saturday night at the representation of "Dorothy," but it was evident much more rehearsal was required to make it perfect. To the members of the company, however, every credit is due, not only for their pluck in producing the new opera in India so soon after its production, but also for the very fair manner in which they got through it. The audience, too, was very good-natured, allowing for the slips that naturally attend a first night's performance, rewarding the players with frequent plaudits and encouraging them with several encores. Messrs. Anderson and Devon promise to make something good out of "The Yeomen of the Guard," and after one or two nights the opera ought to run smoothly. A detailed account will, however, appear in to-morrow's issue.

THE MAHALUXMI STACK FIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the fact of the recent destructive fire in the hay stacks at Mahaluxmee and the disastrous effect thereof on valuable house property a long way off at Bellasis Road is still fresh in the mind of the public, I venture to throw out a suggestion.

It is scarcely to be doubted that though at one time the Mahaluxmee Flats were just the place suited for allocation of most of the hay stacks that fed our horses, they are by no means now fitted for that purpose. Not that by themselves the Flats have lost any portion of that intrinsic quality which a few years ago suited them for storage of hay, but that the pressure of the daily increasing population necessitating an increased area for habitations had not until recently worked in the direction of these Flats. On the other hand, the neighbourhood was, if I am not mistaken, universally regarded as unwholesome from (1) the gases arising out of the accumulations of rain water; (2) the stench of town filth and sweepings, with which the greater portion of the Flats proper had been filled up; and (3) the offensive odours swept with the breezes from the Sewry sewers and sluices. The expansion of population, however, and the construction of new roads and of the mill and other industries in the districts of Mahaluxmee, Parel, and Sewree soon put pressure on all available points around the once insalubrious Flats, and of late years bungalows and buildings of all classes and descriptions have sprung up within range of the are of conflagration on occasions of fires unless there be absolutely no wind to fan the flames. Taking warning from the Bellasis Road fire, which is said to have originated from a spark from the Mahaluxmee hay stacks, it is within the range of possibility that a future fire may make a clean sweep of some of the bungalows nearer to them than that at the corner of Bellasis Road. If so, nothing can more safely guard against the destruction of property by such contingencies than the removal of the stacks for good from the Flats to some more remote and more isolated open area not too far from the consuming stalls, and yet sufficiently removed from habitable houses and buildings. Looking round for such another place, I believe there is none more suited or more capable of answering all requirements efficiently than the open plots of land between the inhabited portions of Matoonga and Naigam villages on the east and Dadur and Upper Mahim on the west. These lands or most of them are probably productive of but little income to the generality of their holders, and can, I presume, be secured for the hay stacks at very little rent by the dealers, so that the diminution of rents will in the long run make up for the enhanced cost of carriage payable for the conveyance of hay into our streets and stables, while on the other hand the areas of land at Mahaluxmee now covered over with hay will be spared for the use of fresh mills and other productive industries benefiting the public all in possible ways.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was caused at Huddersfield on the 24th inst. by the news that William Bates, the cricketer of Lascelles Hall, had attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. Bates, who is known as one of the most brilliant cricketers of recent years, was a prominent member of the Yorkshire team up to last season, when he was unable to continue his connection with the county in consequence of an accident which happened to him while on one of his Australian tours. Bates has never been the same man since this accident. Some months ago he opened a cricket and athletic repository in Huddersfield, and has carried on the business up to the present time.

CRICKET.

"BARONET" C. C. VS. "MARS" C. C.

A CRICKET match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday last between the Baronet and Mars Cricket Clubs, which resulted in a win for the "followers of the latter team" by 19 runs. The bowling of Messrs. N. K. Bharucha, Daboo, Asavaid, and Ponchkhanawalla was very good. Mr. D. B. Tapia played very carefully, giving no chances until he was run out at 78. His hits included two 6's, three 5's, seven 4's, and 23 singles. Subjoined are the scores:—

MARS C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D B Tavia, c and b Bharucha	5	Run out	78
Chotalal, b Bharucha	0	b Bharucha	0
A C Patel, b Bharucha	1	b Ponchkhanawalla	1
Vachagandy, b Bharucha	1	absent	
Sunjana, not out	35	b Affiawalla	6
Daroowalla, c and b Bharucha	0	b Ponchkhanawalla	16
D M Daboo, b Bharucha	5	b Ponchkhanawalla	2
Asavaid, c Ebrahim, b Bharucha	5	b Bharucha	0
Cooper, b Bharucha	2	b Ponchkhanawalla	1
Panthakie, run out	5	b Ponchkhanawalla	0
Dadachanji, c Affiawalla, b Bharucha	6	Not out	0
Extras	5	Extras	2
Total	70	Total	108

BARONET C. C.

1st Innings.

Affiawalla, c Machliwala, b Daboo	6
Polishwalla, b Asavaid	0
Bottlewalla, c Tapia, b Asavaid	0
Ebrahim, c and b Daboo	1
A C Bharucha, c Majoo, b Asavaid	7
Leeboowalla, c and b Daboo	2
N K Bharucha, b Asavaid	6
Ponchkhanawalla, run out	7
Fitter, b Asavaid	4
Soonawalla, not out	1
Hozdar, b Asavaid	0
Extras	8
Total	51

A match was played on Sunday between the teams of the A. W. Cricket Club and the Hindoo Cricket Club on the Esplanade Parade Ground, in which the Hindoo Cricket Club was totally defeated. Messrs. B. P. Kale and P. L. Paranspe, of the A W. Cricket Club, and Moolji, of the Hindoo C. Club, bowled well. Paranspe performing the hat-trick succeeded in putting down three wickets in three successive balls. Mr. Y. G. Talpade of the A. W. C. Club was in excellent form, securing 36 runs, as also Mr. G. R. Kirtiker, who made a stand for nearly one hour with good style.

The following are the full scores:—

THE HINDU CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Vassanji, c Nakarni, b Talpade	8	b Kale	0
Bhandare, c B H Vijayaker, b Talpade	0	b Talpade	0
Pitamaker, run out, b Kale	0	b Talpade	7
Khatoe, run out, b Kale	2	c Rao, b Kale	35
G S Naik, b Talpade	8	Absent.	
Moolji, b Kale	3	c Talpade, b Paranspe	1
A H Talpade, run out, b Kale	8	c and b Paranspe	0
Lakhamidass, b Kale	0	b Paranspe	0
Adhoo, c Paranspe, b Talpade	0	Not out	1
Hurjivandass, b Kale	3	b Kale	0
Govind, b Kale	0	b Kale	5
Velinker, (not out)	2	b Talpade	0
Extras	1	Extras	5
Total	45	Total	54

THE A. W. CRICKET CLUB.

Y G Talpade, b Moolji	36
G R Kirtikar, b Moolji	13
B P Kale, b Bhandare	0
S V Agasker, l-b-w, b Bhandare	1
V G Nadkarni, b Bhandare	8
B H Vijayaker, b Moolji	4
L B Patker, b Moolji	0
P L Paranspe, b Bhandare	3
S B Trailokya, b Moolji	5
S K Rao, b Bhandare	5
R G Jayaker, b Moolji	1
L A Triloker (not out)	0
Extras	11
Total	87

THE PORTUGUESE CATHOLICS AND THE HOLY SEE.

AT a recent sitting of the House of Deputies in Lisbon the Baron of Cumbarjuva made some observations regarding the inconveniences to the Padroado in India resulting from the resolutions lately adopted by the sacred congregation of the Propaganda. Senhor Thomas Ribeiro in the House of Peers made similar observations, to which the Foreign Minister replied that

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

MR. MALABARI has received the following further opinions in response to the pamphlet which he has distributed in connection with the subject :—

The Hon. Sir. A. Croft Director of Public Instruction, Bengal :—I think it most desireable that the age of consent for Indian girls should be raised from 10 to 12, and that no sexual intercourse below the latter age should be recoguized by the law.

As an incidental advantage, I may add that the proposed reform would allow of girls remaining for two years longer at school.

Rao Bahadur Sirdar Venayek Wasudev, lately Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay :—I fully concur in the propriety of the proposed suggestion that the Legislature be asked to raise the age of consent for girls in India.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C, S, Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri :—In reply to your printed letter of the 15th ultimo, I beg to express approval of the proposal that the Legislature be asked to raise the age of consent for girls in India.

Mr. Charles H. Tawney, Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Bengal :—In reply to yours of the 15th ultimo, I beg to state that I am of opinion that Indian girls under twelve years of age should be protected by law against all males.

Vishnu Mahajani, Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—I have carefully read the tract kindly forwarded by you. The reform suggested is more of law than of usage ; and I believe usage is in advance of law in this particular instance. There is not the slightest harm, therefore, nor will, I trust, be any opposition raised, if the law is brought into harmony with the usage. The age of consent for girls in India may be raised to 12.

Rao Bahadur Nandshankar Tulshankar, Assistant Administrator, Rajpipla:—I must thank you and the learned Hindu gentleman, who has so ably pointed out the anomaly in Sec. 375 of the Indian Penal Code, for the laudable endeavour to protect the tender girls of this country. A case has been clearly made out, and I have no doubt that if a strong representation were made to the Government of India by the leading members of the different communities of this country, the change advocated would meet with their approval, and would be sanctioned by the Supreme Legislature. I would like to go still further, and have the age of consent of girls in cases of rape by others than husbands extended to 14 years. But for some time to come, I am afraid, we shall have to rest content with the change proposed, if introduced in our Criminal law. You have my best wishes for your success.

Mr. E. White, Director of Public Instruction, N. W. P.—I agree with you that it is desirable to bring before the Legislative Council the question of the age of consent in India. I think it likely that the reasons which induced the framers of the Penal Code to make such a concession to the prejudices of this country may be found no longer to be worthy of consideration, and the same protection which is given to girls in England may then be extended to this country.

Raja Peary Mohan Mookerji, C.I.E., Zemindar Utturpara :—I am of opinion on the following grounds that an amendment of Sec. 375 of the Indian Penal Code on the lines recommended in the printed memo. is not only not called for but that it would be very undesirable :—

1. The Section has been found to work satisfactorily. No demand for its amendment has been made either by judicial officers or by the public. There is, therefore, no case of necessity made out for disturbing the law.

2. In not a single case has the law been found defective or working harshly. In the two cases referred to by the writer of the memo, the ages of the girls have not been given. Such cases are possible in girls of all ages.

3. The very fact that the usual age of development in England is 15 years according to Taylor, and that it is only 10 years in this country (of the last fact I have ample evidence) shows that there should be a difference in the laws of the two countries.

4 I see no inconsistency between Sec. 375 and the section about criminal force. On the other hand, I think that, considering the nature of the two offences and the institutions of the country, the difference of age in the two sections was deliberately made to prevent indecent and scandalous examinations and investigations.

5 As a large number of marriages are made in this country at the age of 10 years and under, the proposed amendment will place in the hands of wicked persons a weapon for putting the law in motion for the purpose of making most indecent and inquisitorial enquiries.

6. In deference to the institutions of the country, Macaulay and his colleagues omitted all restrictions as to age in the exception to Sec. 375, and provided for valid consent in other cases at the age of 9 years.

Mr. S. K. Chatterji, Editor, "Lahore Tribune":—The suggestion that the Legislature should be asked to raise the age of consent for girls has my heartiest sympathy and approval. The law on the subject is simply barbarous, and the Indian Government owes it as much to itself as to its subject races to wipe away this exceedingly dark blot from its statute book as soon as possible. Under the law as it stands a husband can have sexual intercourse with his wife, even without her consent, though she may be no older than a child of ten years ! Any other person can have such intercourse with a child of ten with her consent ! As if a child of ten could be held to give any consent in such a matter !

Mr. Navin Chandra Rai, Secretary State Council, Rutlam :—No man, whether he be a husband or not, should be legally allowed to have intercourse with a girl who has not had her natural menstruation. I say natural, as sometimes menstruation is prematurely brought about by force. The age of 12 for "consent" appears to me to be rather low, as menstruation generally takes place about the age of 13 or 14. A half-dose remedy is not always a proper remedy.

Dr Brojendro Nath Banerjee of Calcutta:—Seldom has any one, up to this time, been able to put forth the facts contained in the pamphlet more forcibly and clearly than the author of the few lines.

No sensible human being can possibly raise any objection to the amendment of Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, and it is time that we should try, with the co-operation of Anglo-Indians as well as Natives, to remove this blot from the statute law of our country. I shall do everything that lies in my power to co-operate with you.

Mr. K. Kristnaswamy Rao, Chief Justice, Travancore :—I fully concur with you and the writer of the tract, in the propriety and expediency of moving the Indian Legislature to amend Sections 375 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code, in conformity with Sec. 90 of the same Code. I would even advocate the introduction of the English Criminal Law Amendment Act, with the exception of the last section which relates to intercourse with a girl between 13 and 16 years of age. My reasons for the exception are that in India, girls attain maturity generally in the beginning of their 13th year, and that to prohibit their husbands, to have intercourse with them, would be considered as a most shocking innovation. The women of India, and especially the Windu women cannot be sufficiently grateful to you for your philanthropic and unceasing efforts to ameliorate their condition.

Mr. Shankar Dayal, B. A., Agra :— The subject of the pamphlet is, in my opinion, of vital importance from a moral and social point of view. The whole question simply turns upon the consideration of the average limit of age at which native girls can clearly perceive the consequences of such a serious step in their life as sexual intercourse. Even a very superficial observer of mental development in India will feel convinced that this limit, in the case of girls, is not reached even at the age of 14 or 15. I am clearly of opinion that the proposed alteration in our Penal Code will advance the social and moral progress of our country.

A BIBLE MISPRINT.

IT is popularly supposed, remarks a correspondent of the *Daily News*, that the Authorized Version of the Bible, as we have it to-day, is entirely free from printers' errors ; and it may be interesting to a good many of your readers to learn that it contains anything of the kind. The following passage, however, speaks for itself, and the misprint contained in it will be readily noticed : "Woe to the idol shepherd that leaveth the flock ! The sword shall be upon his arm, and upon his right eye : his arm shall be clean dried up, and his right eye shall be utterly darkened" (Zechariah, chap, xi., v. 17). Curiously enough, this error has been allowed to remain uncorrected by the Universities Press for nearly fifty years, and possibly for a much longer period ; at any rate, it will be found in the editions of the Bible for 1839 and 1883, 1885 being the date of publication of the Revised Version. It was of course discovered by the Revising Company, and it would seem as if they wished to consign the fault to oblivion, as they substituted a new adjective ("worthless") for that misprinted—namely, "idle ;" avoiding, moreover, any reference, marginal or otherwise, to the alteration made.

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COTTON IN THE N. W. P. AND OUDH.

THE final report on the crop of 1888 as issued by the Calcutta Agriculture Department is as follows :—

"Distribution :—The cotton lands of the provinces may be said to be confined to the Doab of the Ganges and Jumna, to the trans-Jumna tracts of Agra, Muttra, and Bundlekhand, and to the western districts of Rohilkhand bordering the Ganges. From Jaunpore eastwards and in Oudh, north of Unao and Hardoi, very little cotton is cultivated, and what little there is consists for the most part of *Manua* or *Radhia*, a variety which does not appear in the market till after February.

"In the Meerut Division a large portion of the cotton area is sown by aid of artificial irrigation a month or so before the setting in of the monsoon, but in the rest of the province almost the whole of the cotton area is sown on the rains setting in. This latter area is subject to considerable fluctuation according as the rains may happen to be delayed or may happen to be so continuous at their commencement as to afford little opportunity for the requisite preparation of the soil.

"Condition and area.—There were some light showers in the beginning of June which benefited the plants on irrigated land, but proved altogether insufficient for the preparation of the unirrigated land. The regular rains set in from the 25th of June. In July the falls were generally in excess of the normal figure. This excess in the Meerut Division and in the districts of Muttra and Agra was but slight, nowhere exceeding three inches ; but in Rohilkhand, in the lower sections of the Doab, and in Bundelkhand, the excess varied from 2 to 14 inches, and in many places was double the normal rainfall for July. In August the fall in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions was somewhat less than usual, but in Bundelkhand and in the Lower Doab the falls continued as heavy and incessant as in the previous month. The result was that while the crop from most parts of the Meerut Division and the districts of Agra and Muttra have been reported much above the average, in the districts of Etah to Allahabad in the Doab and in the trans-Jumna tracts of Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur, and Banda, there was a considerable shrinkage in area, and the condition of the standing crop was nowhere returned over 50,100 representing a full average crop. The condition and area in the several tracts of the United Provinces are noted below.

TRACT.	Average area in 1884 to 1887.	Area in 1888.	Shrinkage in the area of 1888, compared with the average area.	Condition of crop, 100 standing for full average.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Upper Doab (Meerut Division)	3,06,336	3,09,875	+3,539	82
Muttra and Agra Dist.	2,68,379	2,75,651	+7,272	75
Rohilkhand and Terai.	2,23,319	1,61,257	—62,092	56
Lower Doab, Etah to Allahabad	4,32,906	3,03,708	—1,29,198	38
Bundelkhand	2,90,969	2,11,378	—79,591	45
Jaunpur and Benares Division	17,118	13,606	—3,812	50
Oudh	84,114	68,941	—25,173	50
TOTAL	16,83,471	13,94,416	—2,89,055	..

NOTE. + indicates increase.

Figures in this table include area of both pure and mixed cotton.

"Outturn.—Applying the standards of average outturn fixed in previous years to the conditions of crop noted above, the aggregate outturn of the present crop amounts to 29,000 tons, which is nearly 8 per cent. less than the outturn of the preceding year, which again was a bad year for cotton."

THE EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE *Mahratta* says :—With the information that we have in our possession we can assert, and assert without the least fear of being contradicted, that the policy which Government has resolved upon following in the matter of secondary education, does not find favour with any body beyond the Secretariat, and even about that we are doubtful. If we are correctly informed, and we think we are, the head of the Educational Departmept, the Head-Masters of the leading High Schools in the Districts, the managers of aided institutions, all agree in thinking that the raising of fees in High Schools, and especially in the case of those which happens to be solitary institutions in their localities, will strike a heavy blow at secondary education. In the case of localities which possess efficient institutions, government and private, the raising of fees may go to encourage private enterprize and the measure need not therefore create alarm. But such localities are few —we do not know if their number can go beyond two, and it may therefore be justly said that the policy now enunciated is patently prejudicial to the cause of secondary education directly and higher education indirectly. We have consulted a good many gentlemen who are in a position to speak with authority in such matters, and they all agree in thinking that the arrangement of free and half free studentships proposed will little assist in acting as a counterprise to resist the marked tendency in the policy of shutting out boys from High Schools.

The idea of continuing only a few institutions and keeping them up as models for competing institutions is good and may be practically enforced ; but with this is tacked another viz. that of appointing English Headmasters and we are sorry to find that the evil effects of this are so glaring that the tiny good feature in the idea is at once left nowhere. A school under a European Headmaster being placed on an entirely different basis cannot be a competitor of another completely under native management ; the object of the one system differs entirely from the object of the other. Without in any way wishing to raise the caste controversy we may say that we do not want in our school administration any element that will denationalize the young mind. In saying this let us assure the public we are only reiterating the spirit of the Mag a Charta of Education—a spirit which successive administrators have constantly cherished, a spirit above all in which lies the solution of the educational problem. Anybody that opposes this spirit—he be Hindu, Mahomedan or European, opposes progress, opposes the best interests and growth of the nation and loosens the hold our rulers have upon us as their subjects, and in short destroys the strongest foundations of British rule in India.

MR. STANLEY AND EMIN PASHA.

THE man who arrived at Suakim a short time ago, bringing a letter from the prisoners at Khartoum, states that Ali Saad, with 25,000 men, and Mahommed Khair, with 10,000, were to leave Khartoum at the end of December for Dongola. The Khalifa, according to this story, intends to make a final and determined attack on Egypt. Abou Gurgeh had left Khartoum, with 200 men, for Suakim, travelling via Kassala, and collecting men *en route*. The messenger sticks to his assertion that Emin Pasha and Mr. Stanley are prisoners on the Upper Nile, declaring that he saw their flags and baggage at Khartoum. Ahmed Mahmoud, son of a friendly sheikh, has been appointed by the Khalifa Ameer of the Amarars, with orders to seize and destroy Rowayeh, and thus prove his loyalty to the Khalifa. The new Ameer arrived at Handoub on Sunday (January 20) and was received by Osman with a salute of guns. The messenger who brought this news was passed to the British lines by Osman Digma, and is to return to Khartoum, taking with him money for Slatin Bey. Four men and eighteen cattle came in from Tokar on Tuesday (21st ult.) one from Handoub and two from Kassala. They confirm much of the above news, but know nothing about the reports concerning Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha. Fighting is going on continually between the dervishes under Abou Anga and the Abyssinians from Kalabat. There is also constant fighting against the Baria Arabs on the Abyssinian frontier near Kassala, where there is much discontent, and the Mahdi's power is reported to be failing. The Baggaras and Djarleens are deserting their homes, and leaving for Kassala. It is reported that the Habbab tribes intend attacking the dervishes near Agig.

THE COMBINATION OF SACRED AND PROFANE.

Is there, asks Max O'Rell, anything more sublime than the way in which the American can combine the sacred and the profane ? Why, he is a greater adept at it than John Bull. On board the steamer we had a party of Americans who passed seven days of the voyage in playing poker. The smoking room rang from morning to night with the oaths that they uttered every time that they threw a card on the table. They were so fluent with them that they hardly used the same twice in an hour. Their stock seemed inexhaustible. On Sunday, after breakfast, a young lady sat down to the piano and began playing hymns. What happened then ? Our poker party gathered round the young lady, and for two hours sang psalms and holy tunes to the edification of the other occupants of the saloon. I was dumbfounded. In France we have men who swear, and also men who sing hymns ; but I believe that the Anglo-Saxon race alone can furnish men who do both with equal facility and gusto.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE *TIMES*.

READ in connection with the proceedings of the Parnell Special Commission, which is now sitting for the purpose of investigating charges set forth by the *Times*, the following extracts from a work on "English Newspapers" by Mr. Fox Bourne (Messrs. Chath and Windus) illustrating the widespread influence wielded by that journal cannot fail to prove interesting.

THE "TIMES" UNDER DELANE.

"I remember the first time I spoke in public after returning home from the Continent in 1847, said Cobden in 1857, speaking at Manchester in support of John Bright's candidature. I took the opportunity of saying that the newspaper press of England was not free, and that the reformers of England ought to set about to emancipate it. Well, I got a most vicious article next day from the *Times* for that, and the *Times* has followed us both with a very ample store of venom ever since. 'Any man,' he added, 'who has lived in public life as I have must know that it is quite useless to contradict any falsehood or calumny, because it comes up again next day just as rife as ever. There is the *Times* newspaper always ready to repeat it and the grosser the better.' 'My plan,' he declared in a letter to a friend in 1861, 'has always been to meet that journal with a bold front and neither to give nor to take quarter. I may add that if ever I have succeeded in any public proceedings it has always been in spite of the opposition of that print. You may take my word for it, you never can be in the path for success, in any great measure of policy unless you are in opposition to that journal.' And in another letter, addressed to a visitor from the United States, who had expressed surprise at the favours shown to Delane by political leaders and fashionable people. Cobden said, 'In America the editor or proprietor puts his name on the front of his paper, fights the battles of his party openly, shares in the honours of its victories, and is to be found among the senators, the Governors of States, &c., but with us the conductor of the *Times* preserves a strict *incognito* to his readers on the plea that anonymous writing is necessary for preserving his independence, while he inconsistently drops the mask in the presence of those who dispense social distinctions and dispose of government patronage, the very persons towards whom, in the interests of the public, he ought to preserve his independence.

Though there was some excuse for his injustice, Mr. Cobden was unjust to Delane, writes the author, who proceeds thus ;—

The *Times* was as zealous as any Radical journal could be in advocating reforms, ferreting out abuses, and condemning those responsible for them, but it chose its own objects and methods, its own standpoints and lines of action, as it had a perfect right to do, and though we may think it mistaken, we have no warrant for considering it dishonest. If it attacked Cobden and the Radicals ungraciously and unreasonably, it used language as strong about the Wigs and Tories, the aristocrats and the millionaires, who felt themselves flattered by Delane's dining with them, and with whose opinions, sympathies and prejudices, he was generally in accord. Very curious illustration of the way in which the conductors of the *Times* attempted to control public opinion by dictating to other newspapers as well as by 'thundering' in their own columns, is furnished in a letter addressed to him in March 1852, by Samuel Phillips, one of the assistant editors, which has been printed by Mr. William Hunt, who was at that time editor of the *West of England Conservative* 'It is of the highest consequence,' Phillips wrote 'that the *Conservative* press of England should speak in one tone,' and with the same well defined object. I take the liberty to point out to you the particular line which that press can now adopt with the greatest advantage to the common cause.' Then follow several paragraphs of instructions, including this, 'The great rallying cry of our party at the forthcoming election must be "The Institutions of England against the assaults of Democracy." Lord John Russel has proposed to carry reform much further than his lordship intended, provided Mr. Cobden will join him in opposition to Her Majesty's Government. What this means we know, especially as Sir James Graham, Bright, and Cobden can have but one leading idea. Every sacrifice must be made to prevent this catastrophe, and therefore let us stand boldly against destructive tendencies, as it becomes the instructors of the people and the lovers of their country. "Religion against Latitudinarianism," "The Monarchy, the church and every cherished institution of the land against the flood of bitter animosity about to pourin upon them," "Stability against Anarchy." Such be our proclamations."

ITS INFLUENCE IN FRANCE.

"When Lord Derby was in office, the writer says, he had to ask Greville to use his influence with Delane to get them to abstain from writing any more irritating articles about France, because, as Lord Derby averred, these articles provoked the French to madness at a time when nothing but the utmost care and moderation on both sides enabled the two Governments to go on in harmony. But Greville tells a curious story, showing how even the French Emperor, when it suited him, made use of the *Times*. 'Persigny,' called on Lord John one days, we read, 'and told him he was come in strict confidence to show him the letter which the Emperor had written to the King of Sardinia, but which he must not mention even to his colleagues, except, of course, to Palmerston. Lord John promised he would not, and a day or two after he read the letter in the *Times*. He sent for Persigny, and asked for an explanation. Persigny said he could not explain it, but would write to Walewski. John Russel also wrote to Cowley, who spoke to Walewski about it. Walewski declared he could not account for it, and that it must have been sent from Turin, and he would write to that Court to complain of the indiscretion, and would also speak to the Emperor. He went to the Emperor, told him what had passed, and showed him what he proposed to write to Turin, when the Emperor said, "No, don't write at all : take no notice of the publication. The fact is, I sent the letter myself to the *Times* correspondent !" 'A most extraordinary proceeding,' Greville adds, 'and showing the extreme difficulty of all diplomatic dealing between the two Governments.' The Emperor is by way of being indignant with the *Times*, and never fails to pour out abuse of the paper to whomever he converses with. He did so to Cobden, for instance, to whom he gave an audience at Paris. But who can tell whether this is not a pretense and a deceit, and whether he may not all the time have a secret understanding with the *Times*.

THE "TIMES" IN 1871.

A formidable indictment of the *Times*, one of many such written in the spring of 1871, shows us how it was then judged by independent critics. It is taken from the *Examiner* :—

'Certainly said the writer,' after contrasting it with the penny papers. the *Times* is still the great parliamentary reporter ; its space does that for it. Neither has any diminution yet appeared in the vast array of its advertisements, however, what have we ? Not even a good arrangement. The "make-up" seems to be too often the result of accident, rather than of anything else ; the principle of a judicious subordination being so little respected that it is likely as not for some insignificant topic to fill a couple of columns, while really important subjects are dismissed in a paragraph. Not good correspondence. For a paper of its class the *Times* is one of the worst informed journals of the world. It is difficult to find any great or remarkable transaction, happening anywhere upon the whole Continent which has received from the *Times* anything like an appropriate notice, even if it has received any notice at all. The recent war and the disastrous scenes at Paris form, of course, an exception ; but even the war correspondence of more than one metropolitan rival is, as usual, preferred by a large circle of readers. Concerning other foreign affairs, it was pointed out that the *Times*, when it touched on them at all, was more ignorant, or more misguided than any of its leading contemporaries, faulty as they might be. So it was as regards the great national movements then going on in Austria, Italy, and Spain, and as regards other concerns. The dangerous crisis in the Danubian principalities, the attitude of the Tzar towards the Russian leaders of the Pan-Slavist movement, even the position of parties in the German Reichstag, are all so many scarcely opened, or closed and sealed, books to the hugo newspaper of Printing House Square."

The last and most serious count in the indictment touched on matters nearer home. One relic of its past it was said, the *Times* still hugs with unalterable fondners—its Irish policy. What that policy has cost both the English and Irish nations, before new it boots not to inquire at length. How often have dispassionate witnesses borne testimony to the fearful exasperation that awoke among the tortured people when in the melancholy time of the great Iris exodus. The *Times* raised its songs of triumph over the flight of the famishing myriad exclaiming with thoroughly English exultation over calamity, that the Celts were going "with a vengeance." The lesson of hate once taught is not easily forgotten, and we know how to return "with a vengeance," has continued, to be the aspiration of the survivors and heirs of the expatriated Celts. This office of the *Times* is only too well appreciated in Ireland. When the provisions of the last Peace Preservation Act increasing the remedies against incendiary writing were being introduced one of the commonest remarks called forth by the measure was that while the *Times* continued to lavish its daily diatribes against Ireland, Fenianism would never stand in need of any other incendiary writing. To this hour the bitter insults of the *Times* continue to be the texts for the most passionate appeals of the anti-English party. It is useless to assure large classes of Irishmen that when the leading English journal writes thus, the majority of Englishmen are not of the same opinion, and perpetuation of Celtic hatred is part of the price paid for the reputation of the *Times* as a representative journal. More than that it does from the opinion of many Englishmen and that most mischievously. Every one who reads the Irish correspondence of the *Times* its sensational telegrams, its reports of outrages, its prominent narratives of Lotharius horsewhipped and robberies expected, must find it difficult to remember that Ireland is the least criminal country in Europe, that the breach of the social virtue, is almost unknown, except an odd squireen or law agent, who has generally rich deserved the execrations of the community, the Kerry Hills, and Tipperary mountains, the midland pasture and the southland tillage fields are as safe as Fleet Street on the Strand.

THE POSITION AT SUAKIN

TELEGRAPHING from Suakin on Jan. 18, the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says :—

The usual number of the enemy's camelmen and horse were seen north of Fort Handoub this morning. They were accompanied by from fifty to ninety foot. The Mahdists came within 900 yards, and our vedettes then retired without firing. Over a score of natives have come in to-day, and among them are sixteen Takroorays going to Mecca. Two Gemilahs brought in six head of cattle. Several deserters have arrived from the rebel camp at Handoub, including two men and a woman. They came down at daybreak close by the English cemetery, and hailed the gunboat Starling which sent a boat to take them off, afterwards landing them at Suakin. The trio state they wish to go to Mecca. They left Berber twenty days ago, travelling by night. They passed Handoub last evening, and heard firing there. To-day the remainder of the 12th, which is a new battalion, leaves Suez for Suakin, including the commanding officer—Colonel Besant—with 300 men and 200 women and children. It is understood that the 9th Soudanese will return to the Nile via Kossier. when the rest of the 12th arrive. Colonel Kitchener, it is probable, will also leave next week for Cairo, handing over the command of the troops to the Governor-General, Holled Smith.

A *Times* telegram from Suakin of the same date says the following bazaar rumours are probably authentic :—

"Dervishes are massing at Khartoum for an advance on Dongola," and the "the Mahdi has given it out as his intention to attack Egypt." These rumours, whether authentic or otherwise, show (says the correspondent) that with the Mahdists peace is impossible. The dervishes consider Suakin impregnable, and are now attempting to concentrate their forces for an attack on the Nile frontier. Sooner or later we must face and crush Mahdism. Our masterly inactivity daily increases the difficulty of the situation. The Black Brigade and the British mounted force could capture Handoub in a few hours, and the tribes would drive the dervishes from the Eastern Soudan.

Four men came into Suakin from the Tokar district on Jan. 19. The mounted dervish patrol were seen hovering round, but they would not come to close quarters. On Jan. 20 her Majesty's ship Scout arrived at Suakin from Suez. Several more men came from Tokar with twenty three cattle. Among the arrivals was also the wife of one of the Egyptian soldiers, who has been detained at Handoub for some time as slave to a dervish there. A Takrouri pilgrim, who came in on Jan. 18, reports that Sayed Senoussi, a Tunisian, one of the lineal descendants of Mahomed, had captured Ufasher, the capital of Darfour, from the dervishes, who retired on El Obeid. He also heard at Gadaref, five months ago, that a large force of dervishes had been defeated at Fashoda by Government troops. When the defeated leaders asked for reinforcements they were refused by the Khalifa. At Damer, on the Nile, he saw Mahomed Khair and Ali Saad, who were sent by the Khalifa to collect reinforcements at Berber, and last month Ali Saad went with a small force, whom he had compelled to accompany him, to the assistance of Walad Nigumi at Wadi Halfa.

It is rumoured (the correspondent of the *Standard* states on Jan. 20) that Abu Gurgeh has left Khartoum, via Kassala, for Suakin, presumably to reinforce Osman Digna. As usual the Dervish patrol made their appearance yesterday, but all remained quiet. The Egyptian steamer *Yembo* leaves for Agig to-day with Bambashi Palmer, on a political mission. The Suakin merchants are taking advantage of the departure of the steamer to send over a thousand packages of cargo, trade being brisk at Agig.

Another account says some pilgrims further state that the Khalisa recently detailed two of his principle Emirs to collect forces, but that they failed in the endeavour. Five months ago the dervishes were totally defeated at Fashoda, on the White Nile, towards Wadelai, by what are described as regular troops—presumably Emin Pasha's Egyptian soldiers. Upon hearing this, the Khalifa is said to have abandoned hostilities in that direction.

The substance of all recent reports, says the *Times* correspondent, is that the Mahdists are pushing their religion by the sword only. If El Senousi be victorious the danger to Egypt and Islam will be equally serious, and will call for England's earnest consideration. The Eastern Soudan is ready and anxious for peace, but it may by reason of our weakness be driven over to the Mahdists. The attempt to conduct peaceful negotiations with the dervishes would, according to intelligent native opinions, be utterly furtile.

A Cairo correspondent writes on Jan. 21 :—It is still asserted that a white man was distinctly seen among the dervishes during the late fight at Suakin. The look-out man on one of the gunboats asserts positively that he was standing some distance from the trenches, and held a small flag in each hand ; he afterwards disappeared into the bush. One of the Sirdar's staff officers, who was in one of the water forts, also states he could distinguish a white man, so this fact rather strengthens the naval man's statement. The authorities have questioned the dervish prisoners on the subject, but have not been able to elicit any information.

A WORD FOR THE BOOK-MAKERS.

DURING the present racing season, I have received several requests to denounce book-makers. Seeing the large sums of money made by these speculators, it is but natural that some persons should envy them their success. As we have two alternatives in lotteries and the totalisator, we evidently patronise the fielder only because he can meet our requirements in a better manner than the other two. If the advocates of the machine can prove to us that it will give us a better price for our money—whether Rs. 10 or Rs. 1,000—than do the bookies, we shall confide our investments to it, with the delightful consciousness that we are keeping the money in the country. As the totalisator is at present worked, we find it applicable only to small investments ; for larger ones, say, over Rs. 100 (at Calcutta) have a tendency to "swamp" it. Hence, men who want to put down a thousand or two "in one act," gladly avail themselves of the presence of the metallician, and his "genteel penciller." The argument of his taking the money out of the country is a ridiculous one to use against the bookies who flourish in our midst ; seeing that their presence stimulates speculation among ten, nay, twenty times the number of persons who would engage in it, were they absent. Before the advent of book-makers, not one man in twenty who went to the Calcutta races, had a wager on them ; and, consequently, only the few racing men took any warm interest in their decision. Now, almost every man that goes, and a great number of the ladies, come prepared to back their opinion, and, thus, by the quantity of their small investments, enable the heavy punters to put on their thousands.

The chief effect the presence of book-makers have on racing is to raise its quality, at the expense of "small men." There are three stables, namely, those of Lord William Beresford, Messrs Apcar and Gasper, and Captain Warner, who can afford to put into a selling race, a Clarion at Rs. 1,100, a Sorcerer at Rs. 500 and a Greyleg at *nil* ; because they bet in amounts sufficiently large to cover their losses in the price of their animals. Men who can risk only one, two, or even five hundred rupees on a single race, cannot play this game, and, consequently, must drop out of the unequal contest.—*Hayes's Sporting News.*

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POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

MR. JOHN MORLEY AT SHEFFIELD.

MR. JOHN MORLEY on the 22nd ult. addressed a crowded meeting, held in the Drill Hall, Sheffield. Mr. Morley said that amongst other recent Tory criticisms there had been the allegation that the Liberal party cared nothing for the empire. Even Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had said that the Liberal watchword was "Run away." He (Mr. Morley) admitted that the Liberal party was not for Imperialism of the slap-dash and hit-or-miss kind, which some Tory gentlemen were so fond of talking about, as if the British Empire were some bubble company which needed promoting and puffing. The British Empire could, and would stand, without it. The Empire he cared about was an empire where the people were as happy and prosperous as the conditions of their lives allowed, and as the Government could help them to be. The Radical party had never denied the great principles that lay at the botton of British politics—namely, that we must have absolute supremacy at sea. We were going to hear during the next session proposals from the Government upon this subject. He hoped that we were not going to have any sensational outburst of ship-building, but that we should have reasonable proposals and a clear case made out. The Liberal party would listen with fairness and candour to the Government statement of their case under this head ; but the Government could not complain if they asked why, after the enormous expenditure of the past five years, we had failed in our object of naval supremacy.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND UNIVERSAL DISINTEGRATION.

Mr. Chamberlain delivered his annual address to his constituents in the Birmingham City Hall on the 23rd ult. There was, he said, a school of modern philosophy of which the literary representative was Mr. John Morley, which shrank from national obligations, and which, like Pilate, would wash its hands off national responsibilities. The timourous spirit which they had shown in this proposal to abandon Ireland to anarchy found its counterfeit in the feeling which sees only wanton and unwise aggression in the constant growth and expansion of our empire. In the history of its growth and development Mr. Morley sees nothing to be proud of. He sees only what he calls, with a flourish of tawdry rhetoric, an "empire of swagger." What ? This great dominion which has sent forth free nations to every corner of the globe —which holds now under its temperate and orderly sway myriads of men of hostile race, who owe all their hope of tranquillity and prosperity to the continuance of our rule, which has spread civilization, which has developed commerce till it is competent to support the crowded millions that inhabit this small island that otherwise would be altogether insufficient to support them—this great machine of progress—this potent force in the history of the world—to Mr. Morley's philosophic mind it is only an "empire of swagger !"—an empire whose growth he deplores, but which he cannot restrain ! In the seven years during which this great Irish agitation has lasted, and during the latter portion of which Mr. Morley and his friends have been endeavouring to get rid of Ireland, we have added to the dominions of the Queen a population as large as that of Ireland, and an area twenty times as great. He cannot prevent the tree from branching, but he would, if he could, injure the trunk and strike a fatal blow at the root. The issues which you are called upon to decide are momentous : they involve the principles of our national existence. Apply the policy which these men advocate in Ireland to the government of our great dependency of India. They seem, from signs which have recently been manifest, not disinclined to do so, and if they succeed I will venture to predict that in a few years the ordered peace of 259,000,000 of our fellow-subjects will give way to the anarchy of the empire of the Mogul or to the gospel of plunder that was preached by the Maharata chieftains. It is not, believe me, a policy of Home Rule alone that we have to resent and to resist —it is a policy of universal disintegration. I have confidence that the people of this country will maintain intact and undefiled the splendour of an empire which it has cost much to win, but which is still worthy of all the sacrifices that its sons may make.

LORD DERBY ON IRELAND.

Lord Derby addressed a meeting at Ashtan-under-Lyne on the 23rd inst. He sketched out what he believed ought to be done in Ireland. In the first place, he would do what was being done now—enforce the law steadily, firmly, and calmly. Do not believe what people tell you when they say that this is not democratic doctrine. Anarchy is not democracy. Republican France, Republican America would have made very short work of men whose excesses we have treated till lately with almost contemptuous indifference. Then we are told that the enforcement of the law is coercion ; and that is a name so horrible that merely to mention it is condemnation enough. Well, I hope we have too much sense in these parts to be governed by phrases and frightened by nicknames. Coercion means that people are coerced to obey the law, and so they must be everywhere and always if civilization is to exist at all. I cannot conceive how English politicians, with the traditions of order which prevail in this country, should lend themselves as some do to apologise for and defend Irish outrages and Irish lawlessness. In the next place, I think the policy ought to be preserved in helping tenants to buy their farms. But for the land question, the question of nationality would never have been serious. Settle the one and you take the sting out of the other.

LORD ROSEBERY ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

The Earl of Rosebery attended a meeting of the Scarborough Liberal Associations on the 23rd inst. In the course of an address he urged that the Unionists were responsible for the present method of governing Ireland. The Government had been for nearly three years in office, and the country had a right to demand the production of the Unionist scheme spoken of at the general election which was to be neither Home Rule nor coercion. Quoting from the recently published diary of Mr. Pierrepont, formerly American Minister in this country, Lord Rosebery showed that the Earl of Beaconsfield had himself declared that the blood and iron method of governing Ireland would fail. He referred to the by-elections since 1886, arguing that they showed a balance of Liberal victories, and indicated the probability of similar triumphs on an appeal to the country. One swallow did not make a summer—the importance he attached to Govan was that it was part of the summer that had already set in. The liberal party already saw across the hills of time the dawn of a new day, the rising up and the realization of that vision of a better British Empire which should not employ its great power in the bullying of little Ireland, but which should understand that the only foundations of true greatness lay, not in the gagging and imprisoning of legislators, but in those corner stones of justice, mercy, and fair dealing between man and man which were laid for us so long ago in history, and which he hoped, in God's name, would abide with us till the end.

FRANCE AND THE PACIFIC.

AN interesting passage of arms between Bishop Freppel and Admiral Krantz, the Minister of Marine, took place in the French Chamber on the 21st ult., Monsignor Freppel wanted to know what steps the Government contemplated taking to "safeguard our position in the Pacific Ocean, and especially with reference to Easter Island and the Cook Archipelago." Although the inhabitants of Easter Island had repeatedly demanded to be placed under the protectorate of France, he heard that the Government had given up the island to Chili. He was also very indignant that England should have proclaimed the annexation of the two islands of the Tonga ground, which was a dependency of Tahiti ; he would like to know if the Government would tolerate the infringement of French rights. The natives of Cook's Island loved France. It would have been very easy to establish a French organization there. In short, the Government had failed in its duty, and was hurrying France from a preponderating position to the rank of a third-rate Power. Admiral Krantz replied that Easter Island had no harbour, and was not worth keeping ; and that the Cook Archipelago had never belonged to France. English missionaries had long been stationed there, and they had urged the people to assert their independence. Of course, France might have effected a settlement there by force of arms. As to the Tonga Islands, no doubt, England might be asked to give them up, as France had inherited the rights of Queen Pomare over them ; but they were utterly unimportant. Monsignor Freppel was not satisfied with this answer. The Government, he contended, had abdicated its proud position. It had truckled to England, compromised the national honour, and so forth. Admiral Krantz retorted that it was gross exaggeration to talk about the national honour in connection with these trumpery patches of coral in the South Pacific. He repeated what he had said before respecting Easter Island and Cook's Archipelago. As regarded the Tonga Islands, supposing England should refuse to give them up, he certainly would not declare war against her to obtain possession of them. Monsignor Freppel retorted, "You have justified my reproach of a shrinking policy ; for you say we are the rightful owners, yet that if England refuses to restore them you will capitulate. That is a strange basis for negotiations." The subject then drowned.

TROUBLE BREWING ABOUT SAMOA.

THE German war-ship Eber, which left Samoa on the 13th ult., arrived at Auckland on the 21st. Her officers denounce the reports received from Apia via San Francisco concerning the action of the German war-ships at Samoa, and aver that no such events occurred as those related. They declare that the allegations as to the tearing down and burning of American flags, the burning of American houses,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Notifications.—Establishments.

Mr. J. P. Hewett, Under-Secretary, Home Department, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 6th February.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial, Political and Appointment Deparments, to officiate as Under-Secretary in the Home Department, during the absence of Mr. Hewett on privilege leave, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

Second grade Apothecary W. E. Hendricks, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, officiated as Civil Surgeon, Akola, from the afternoon of the 22nd November, 1888, to the afternoon of the 2nd December 1888.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Reverend T. F. Dale, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 10th January, 1889.

The Right Reverend E. R. Johnston, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, having returned from leave on medical certificate, and resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 14th January, 1889, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to His Lordship is hereby cancelled.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Notifications.—Forests.

Consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr W Jacob, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Central Provinces, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 31st December, 1888, and until further orders :—

Mr A E Wild, Officiating Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Punjab, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr R H M Ellis, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of Deputy Conservators.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Forest Department, consequent on the retirement from the service of Dr W Schlich, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India (on deputation in England), with effect from the 1st January, 1889:—

Mr. B Ribbentrop, Conservator, 2nd grade, and sub. pro tem Inspector-General of Forests, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Mr. G. Mann, sub. *pro tem.* Conservator, 2nd grade, Assam, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. C. Bagshawe, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, and sub. *pro tem.* Conservator, 3rd grade, Central Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

In notifying Dr. W. Schlich's retirement from the Forest Department, the Governor-General in Council desires to place on record an acknowledgment of Dr. Schlich's valuable and distinguished services both in organising the Forest Administration in Sind and Bengal, and in developing the Imperial Department as Inspector-General of Forests.

Dr. Schlich's labours to perfect the technical education of the Forest Staff deserve special notice. To him is to a great extent due the credit of having established on a satisfactory and practical basis the School at Dehra for the instruction of the Executive Forest Staff, and to a still greater extent that of having organised the Forest Branch of the College at Cooper's Hill for the education of the Controlling Staff. It is a satisfaction to the Government of India to know that Dr. Schlich's retirement does not sever all connection between him and this country, and that, as Principal Professor of Forestry in Cooper's Hill College, he will still continue to exercise a useful influence over the Forest Departments of India.

Maulavi Muhammad Nizam-ud-din Hasan Khan, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to be Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Rai Bahadur Pandit Bhag Ram transferred to foreign service.

Mr G R Irwin, Officiating Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and twelve days, with effect from the 6th February, 1882.

Mr F L. Petre, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade in the Northern-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 5th February 1889, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. R. Irwin, or until further orders.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

Mr G D Pudumjee, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st March, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr E Lawrence, CS, is appointed substantively to be Enrolled Officer, class IV, vice Mr C J Weir, whose services have been permanently replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the 13th October 1888, the date on which Mr. Lawrence joined the Financial Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments.

Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Harold Stephen Fox-Strangways, East Lancashire Regiment, Squadron Officer, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 11th July, 1887, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough or leave out of India :—

Colonel W C Anderson, CB, Bengal S C, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a) for six months under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension service—34th year, commenced 3rd January, 1889.

Colonel R M Clifford, Bengal SC, 2nd Bengal Cavalry (p a) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, Pension service—31st year, commenced 24th September 1888.

Captain S F Biddulph, Bengal SC, 19th Bengal Lancers, (p a) for one year under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension service—12th year, commenced 5th September, 1888.

Lieutenant C E Johnson, Bengal S C, 26th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension service—9th year commenced 22nd January, 1889.

Lieutenant J T Evatt, Bengal S C, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension service—8th year commenced 23rd April, 1888.

Lieutenant H. I. E. Palmer, Bengal S C, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension service—6th year commenced 5th December, 1888.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Major C E Gubbins, Bengal S C, (m c) for six months, (the last four months being without pay).

Lieutenant A B Mayne, Bengal S C, (p a) for eighteen days.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to reside out of India :—

Colonel T W Rutherfurd, Bengal S C.

Colonel H W Gordon, Bengal S C, under clause 37 (a), India Army, Circulars, 1887.

Promotions.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Kelly, Madras Unattached List—28th September 1888.

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Harley Bridges—4th February, 1889.

To be Majors.

Dated 4th February, 1889.

Captain John Fraser Dingwall Fordyce.

Captain and Brevet-Major Charles Edgeworth Gubbins.

Captain John Edward Barr.

Dated 6th February, 1889.

Captain Henry St. Patrick Maxwell.

NATIVE ARMY.

2nd Bengal Cavalry—

Jemadar Hira Singh to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Hasan Raza Khan to be Jemadar *vice* Fahmi Khan, invalided, with effect from the 18th September. 1888.

13th Bengal Cavalry—

Jemadar Ghulam Raza Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot Dafadar Amir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Akbar Khan, invalided.

Dafadar Muhammad Hayat Khan, from the 18th Bengal Cavalry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Haidar Shah, invalided—

With effect from the 21st October, 1888.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Sikh Infantry—Jemadar Khan Wali to be Subadar, and Havildar Atlai Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mirza Khan, deceased, with effect from the 8th October, 1888.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Colvin Sutherland Jackson, General List Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 1st March, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Deputy Surgeon-General Alfred Etoson, MD, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th January, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Appointments.

3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Mr Frederick Robert Upcott to be Captain, vice Rutherford, promoted.

Mr Henry Harvey Buckland to be Captain, vice Anthony, become supernumerary.

Mr Charles Law Biscoe to be Second Lieutenant, vice Clark, promoted.

Mr Leonard Charles Dixon Bean to be Second Lieutenant, vice Ivens, promoted.

Messrs John Henry Murray, Philip Gordon Murray and Richard Dalley to be second Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

Promotions.

3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Lieutenant Adam Clark to be Captain vice Winmill, become supernumerary.

Lieutenant Fletcher James Ivens to be Captain vice Jameson, become supernumerary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Notifications.

The services of Mr W K Stent, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, on his return from furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Mr W K Stent, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India fourteen days furlough, in extension of that granted him in Director General of Railway Notification, No. 2, dated the 6th January, 1888.

With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 177-G, dated the 31st January, 1889, the services of Mr F Wolleydod, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub-pro tem, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

Corrigendum.—In Public Works Department Notification, No. 377, dated the 21st December, 1888, placing the services of Mr B K. Finnimore, Executive Engineer, at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for the words "afternoon of the 17th October, 1888," read "forenoon of the 3rd October 1888."

Mr W F Heath, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade North-Western Provinces and Oudh, temporarily employed in Hyderabad, is granted special leave from the 15th February to the 20th September, 1889, inclusive, under the terms of Public Works Department letters Nos. 1940-41-G of 3rd October, 1887.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BELUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Mr. C. W. E. Cooper, Supervisor, 2nd grade, is appointed to hold charge of the Frontier Road Division, as a temporary arrangement, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th January, 1889.

ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 5th Feb. 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to appoint Major A J Watson, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, to officiate as Garrison Instructor at Ranikhet, vice Colonel Hart, R E, officiating as Director of Military Education in India, dated the 11th January 1889.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer on public grounds :—

Army Pay Department.—Paymaster and Captain V. E. Hunt, from the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, to be Paymaster of the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Captain W. L. Brook-Smith, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Roorkee to Deesa and join J Battery 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery on promotion; under Transport Regulations, Part II, para. 514, clause (*k.*)

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—2nd Lieut A C H Macgregor, Royal Scots Fusilier. 2nd Lieut C P A Hull, Royal Scots Fusiliers

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the Standards mentioned, agreeably to section 24, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II :—7th January 1889. Degree of Honor in Urdu (1st Division). Surgn-Major G S A Ranking, M. D., Indian Medical Service. High Proficiency in Urdu. Lieutenant J G Turner Bengal Staff Corps.

High Proficiency in Sanskrit. Surgeon W N Mukerji, M D, Indian Medical Service.

Higher Standard in Hindustani. Lieutenant N T Parker, Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani, agreeably to section 24, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II :—

7th January 1889.

Captain J. R. K. L. Heyland, R. A, Lieutenant A. S. Baker and L. C. Gordon, Royal Artillery, E J M Wood, E Surrey Regt, probationer B S C. R C Lye, Hampshire Regt, probationer B S C. C F V S Venner, C P G Griffin, W A L Cowie, A B Harvey, G A Hawkins, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer, specially examined, passed the examination in the Parvatya language on the 10th January 1889 :—Captain G. H. Robinson, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned passed the examination in Punjabi on the 10th January 1889 :—

Lieutenants G F Rowcroft and C A Fowler, Bengal Staff Corps; Surgeon J G Jordon, Indian Medical Service; Sub-Conductor G Wilkinson, Ordnance Department; Store Sergeant J McPherson, Ordnance Department.

The leave granted to England on private affairs to Major and Brevet Colonel R. M. Stewart, N Battery 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, in G. O. C. C., dated 5th January 1889, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Ireland, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Captain W P Blood, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Captain H J Archdale, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment—Lieutenant A G Jeffreys, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry—Captain H R Kelham, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

North Lancashire Regiment.—Lieutenant F Rennick (Wing Officer on probation 45th Sikhs), to Jubbulpore, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

The undermentioned Medical Warrant Officer is granted leave of absence :—

Sub-Assistant Apothecary P A McCarthy, to Agra, for 90 days, on medical certificate, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

MR. GLADSTONE has sent the following letter to Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, one of the secretaries of the Imperial Federation League, Toronto :—"Sir, —The capacity of our legislative organ is limited. Its hands are very full. The physical strength of its members is overtaxed. In the perspective, the first place is held by the great and urgent Irish question. Still more limited are the means, especially as to the future, possessed by a man on the margin of his eightieth year. Under such circumstances promises should be avoided and deductions restrained. But, having stated all this, I can still assure you that I should view, with the utmost satisfaction, throughout the British Empire that which, in the case of Ireland, it is my duty, care, and interest to obtain—a more thorough and substantial union of the different countries and peoples paying allegiance to Her Majesty.

THE sum of money the Empress Frederick will get under the will of the Duchess of Gallicia is said, according to the *World*, to amount to 5,000,000 francs, and it is left to her absolutely. She will be very rich when all her money is invested and her affairs settled, and she has been wisely advised in the arrangements by the Queen's lawyers. The arrangement made for her by the Emperor Frederick, apart from her annuity of 40,000*l.* as Queen-Dowager of Prussia, was very generous, and the present Emperor was most anxious that as regards money matters his mother should have everything done that was possible. When the late Emperor was about to make his will he sent for the Crown Prince and Prince Bismarck, to inform them of what he intended to do, so that after his decease there should be no unpleasantness; and I am informed that the present Emperor expressed his complete satisfaction with his father's arrangements.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cur guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I steamer Cocoanada, Captain A Calder, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamship Lilburn Tower, 1,592 tons, Captain H Purse, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of timber.

THE B I steamer Busheer, Captain T W Lewins, sailed yesterday, laden with a general cargo for Marmagao and the coast ports.

THE Asiatic steamer Nurjehan, 1,936 tons, Captain W Mason, arrived in port on Monday evening from Calcutta and coast ports with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs Lees as cabin and two deck passengers.

THE British steamer Serica, 1,735 tons, Captain D McKenzie, arrived in port on Monday evening, laden with 3,553 tons coals from Cardiff for the B B and C I R Co and 5 passengers on deck. She is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE French steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain P Sibilet, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Aden, laden for these and the continental ports, and Dr Manser and Mr. Freeman as cabin passengers for Marseilles; and forty deck passengers for several ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Iran	2316	Delargy	A	Edward Bates & Co.
,, Mt. Lebanon	1555	Ellicott	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Busheer	538	T. W. Lewins	C	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Othello	1934	Chambers	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Macdonald	1716	Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Drumfell	1568	R. Chubb	K	E. Bates & Co.
,, W. Hall	3796	J. H. S. Millard	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, La Bourdonnais	1274	P. Sibilet	O	M. Maritimes.
,, Kt. of St. George	1933	J. R. Durant	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Arara	2601	D. Mackinlay	2	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Dco. Balduino	3014	G. Dodero	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Kaiser-i-Hind	2338	R. F. Briscoe	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Amphitrite	2486	Lemesich	5	A.H. Lloyd's N. S. Co.
,, Deccan	2022	Case	7	P.& O. S. N. Co.
,, Rimpha	1490	C. A. Loading	8	Capt. Hodges.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
11	Nurjehan (s)	Mason	Calcutta, Jan 24.
	Serica (s)	McKenzie	Cardiff, Jan 9.
12	H. M. S. Ranger	Johnson	Colombo, Feb 5.
	Liliburn Tower (s).	Purse	Moulmein, Feb 1.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Labourdonnais (s)	Sibilet	Karachi and Aden.
	Busheer (s)	Lewins	Marmagao, &c.
	Coconada (s)	Calder	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Idar, for Genoa and Marseilles.
,, Kaiser-i-Hind, for China, Australia, &c.
,, Elektra, for Trieste, Venice, &c.
,, Nurjehan, for Calcutta and Coast.
,, Khandalla, for Calcutta, Coast, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 8.

Mosse, Lieut, 20th Bombay L I, from leave, from England.
Mistri, Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, from Karachee.
Peyton, Captain, 14th Bengal Lancers, from leave, from England.
Murray, Lieut, Bombay Comt Dept, from Poona.
Woodthorpe, Colonel, R E, from leave, from England.
Shepherd, Lt-Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from Aden.

FEBRUARY 12.

Swinhoe, Colonel, Bombay, A C G, on leave, from Poona.
Lockhardt, Colonel, Bombay Comt Dept, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 12.

Manser, Surgeon, Bombay, on furlough, to England.
Scrase, Dickins, Lieut, Highland L I, off leave, to Peshawar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 13, 1889.

1. There will be Commandant's parade on Saturday next, the 16th instant, at the Gymkhana, at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, accoutrements to be worn. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company. N. C. officer appointed for that purpose.

2. The usual monthly Regimental committee meeting will be held at head-quarters on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

3. The Range at Coorla will be reserved for "L" Company cadets on Thursday morning, the 14th instant.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.

For the week commencing 12th Febry. 1889.

1. There will be gun-drill in the Arsenal compound every morning, at 6-30 a.m.

2. The proficiency class will meet every evening at Head-Quarters, at 6-30 p.m.

3. The gun competition will take place in the Town Hall Compound on Saturday afternoon at 4 30 p.m. punctually. Lieut-Col D.V. Shortland, R.A., being the Judge. Members of the corps who are not competing are requested to attend and assist in placing the guns in position. Dress—Uniform and forage caps. No belts or side arms.

4. There will be class firing at Coorla on Thursday morning, at 6 a.m. Members who have not completed their course are requested to attend.

By Order,
A. LESLIE, Captain and Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th February, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·011
Temperature of the Air	75·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·1
Dew Point	60·9
Relative humidity of Air	61·9
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·1
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	69·0
General Directions of Wind*	NW, E, NW, NNW, NNE
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	345

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delight ul fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW
FROM ENGLAND
Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent.

Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science:

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a *Beautiful Rose-coloured* effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
Taken regularly makes good Sleepers.
Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
—A daily draught to the Debilitated will restore and maintain Health.

SALT REGAL is invaluable for use in Families.
Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
Is a high-class Saline, and has been approved by the most Scientific Chemists of the age.

SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

CERTIFICATE OF LATEST ANALYSIS.

Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13th Feb. 1888.

Messrs. FRITZ & Co.,

Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request I have carefully tested the action of your "SALT REGAL" on the different organisms found in impure waters, and find that it exerts a directly destructive action on most of them, whilst with others its effect is to reduce their vitality, consequently it should prove very useful in the prevention and treatment of diseases arising from the use of impure waters and the breathing of impure air.

A. NORMAN TATE, F.I.C., F.C.S., &c.,
Analyst.

SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

Sold Retail by—Messrs TREACHER & Co. Ld.; PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; KEMP & Co., Ld and THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Bombay · BADHAM, PILE & Co, Ld., Secunderabad; SYED ABDUL RAZACK & Co., Hyderabad; and by all Chemists, or by the Wholesale Agents: H. BALLANTINE & Co., No. 11, Hornby Road, Bombay, and 5, Dhurrumtolla, Calcutta.]

Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

FRITZ & CO., SALT REGAL WORKS, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

☛ SALT REGAL has made hosts of friends in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and its increasing Sale and growing popularity are bye words among those who sell it. SALT REGAL is already well-known and regularly used on board Passenger Steamers going from Liverpool to India.

CALVERT'S ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP

A New & Special Preparation.

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

(Regd.) SIXPENNY TABLETS.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER
Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

NOTICES.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY, surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE is unequalled for its strength and delightful odour. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER, an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

PAMPHLET and Advice FREE. Sufferers from Disordered NERVES should write at once to Mr. C. B. HARNESS, Consulting Medical Electrician (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians) for his *New Medical Work*, entitled "Galvanic Electricity," which will be sent post free to any address on application. It will show how, without medicine, the most obstinate cases of Debility, Loss of Power, Nervous Dyspepsia, Melancholia, Torpid Liver, Urinary Troubles, Rheumatic Affections & Disorders incidental to tropical climates, may be cured by Harness' guaranteed genuine Electrical Appliances. All who wish to guard against disease should wear Harness' world-famed Electropathic Belt. Thousands of testimonials. Advice by letter free of charge. *Only address:* Mr. C. B. HARNESS, THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co Ltd, Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in the World, 52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA: BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Parrie & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gillon & Co.

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

IN THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE!

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr Lenney is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,
"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.
"14, Newington-green, London, N., May 16, 1887."
"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "SIMON LENNEY."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BACON MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campaign Watches, sold as follows :—

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METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	... 16
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VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S CANNING WORKS MANCHESTER. FILTERS

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS

SPECIAL SALE OF SPECIAL HIGH CLASS LEVERS.

A real opportunity to get for less than usual cost a valuable time-keeper.

A small lot of specially indented Watches of highest quality not having been taken delivery of, will be sold at about half usual price for such first-class articles.

1. 6 Dozen Railway Watches, very heavy, strong and massive, sterling Silver cases, 3/4 plate Lever movement, 10 ruby holes, 15 jewels, expansion chronometer balances, all adjusted for variations of temperature and position. Maker—RIVERSIDE WATCH CO.

Usual Shopkeeper's Prices Rs. 70 to 80—actual Price only Rs. 38 each.

2. 6 Dozen of smaller size, same high quality and same description as above, same make.

Usual Shopkeeper's Prices Rs. 65 to 70—actual Price only Rs. 36 each.

(*Special warranty of 6 years with each Watch.*)

Note.—The special features of the above, besides their exceedingly good quality and the first-class materials they are made of, are their neat appearance and nice faces. A style not usually met with in this country.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—From the 1st of April next, G. A. CHARPIE & Co. shall be prepared to supply a new Keyless Campaign Watch, 3/4 plate, Horizontal movement, 4 ruby holes, for the Price of Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-6 nett—also a 3/4 plate Lever Watch with set hands from outside at Rs. 12 nett. These Watches with white or zone coloured enamelled dials. All accompanied by the usual warranty paper.

We have been engaged in this special manufacture for the last 12 months, and have reason to believe that these genuine cheap time-keepers will prove the best of any sold even for double their price.

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS {
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. — W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. — H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc"cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car"poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over"whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable prespitions is Madras, a branch establish"ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,

15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD.,
43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

F. Henry

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit.'

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones' reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

HAMILTON & Co. JEWELLERS BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,

(OF CALCUTTA,)

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS

To H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

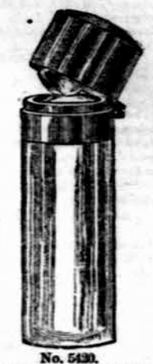
BOMBAY BRANCH:

73, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SILVER SCENT BOTTLES.
Engraved, Rs. 30, cash.
Plain, Rs. 25, cash.

SILVER GREEK TOBACCO BOX.
Plain, Rs. 50, cash. Engraved, Rs. 60, cash.
A desideratum for the pocket, being compact, smooth and without corners or projections. The lid flies open by the pressure of the hand and shuts with a snap. Richly gilt inside. (Drawn two-thirds only of real size.)

Silver, Rs. 27, 38, 45, cash.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES
In stock, in a great variety of patterns and styles, and of all sizes, from the smallest pocket size to a large table size, suitable for Messes, Clubs, &c.



No. 5420.
Scent Bottle in Ruby or White Glass, Solid Silver, Gilt mounted, with Stopper inside. Smooth, compact. Rs. 7, cash.

No. 4933.
SILVER "OWL" WHISTLE.
A novelty, with glass eyes and a loud call. Serves admirably for pocket or watch chain.
Rs. 8, cash.

No. 6126. "Good Luck" Pig Silver Pencil Case. Rs. 17, Cash.

No. 4936.
FISH'S MOUTH CIGAR CUTTER
Gold, Rs. 32
Silver, Rs. 11
cash.

No. 4938.
CIGAR CUTTER.
Gold sides, Rs 20,
Silver do. Rs. 8,
cash.

OUR CATALOGUES, POST-FREE, ON APPLICATION.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

PERFECT HEALTH! PERFECT HEALTH!!!

HOCKINS IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S

SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes :—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,

No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.

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